

Selections from the Law

First Edition
for the
44th Cosa

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The Organic Law

Organic Law (text)

Also see La Verziun Talossan.



La Scriueria d'Abbavilla

The men and women of Talossa,
seeing plainly the need to constitute a greater and more perfect, indissoluble federation,
and having been consulted in convention and referendum, do call upon
His Majesty the King to proclaim this new Organic Law
for the Kingdom of Talossa:

Preamble

WE, ROBERT I, by the grace of God, King of Talossa, etc., etc., etc., conscious of the rôle conferred upon Talossa by history, ever mindful of our inexplicable and inextricable connexion somehow to Berbers, moved by the explosive progress our modern nation has made since opening its doors to the world; with renewed patriotism and the resolute will to craft a state based on justice, law, and freedom, for the peace, order, and good government of all Talossans; and owing a debt of gratitude to Matthias Muth, John Eiffler, Evan Gallagher, Sean Hert, John Jahn, Dan Lorentz, Geoff Toumayan, Marc-André Dowd, Nathan Freeburg, and Ken Oplinger, who ensured the preparation of this document; do ordain and establish, by and through the consent of the Talossan People, as the supreme law of our Realm, this

1997 Organic Law of the Kingdom of Talossa

as last amended on 14 July 2011

Article I: Declaration of Independence

I, Robert I, His Royal Me, proclaim the Kingdom of Talossa to be an independent unit in the master plan of World Singular Secession. In doing so, I am seceding from the United States of America. (Promulgated 26th December 1979)

Article II: Points of State

Section 1

The reality of the Kingdom of Talossa is lived out most positively through its historic spirit, of which all Talossan institutions are guardians and enhancers. The Kingdom of Talossa is a community of persons having fun by doing things which are reasonably similar to what other ("real") countries do, whether for reasons of tourist nostalgia, out of a lust for power, in pursuit of parody, or -- yes -- as nationbuilding.

Section 2

The name of the State, in the national language, is El Regipäts Talossán. In English, the name of the State is The Kingdom of Talossa.

Section 3

The metropolitan territory of Talossa consists of all land on the Talossan Peninsula south of a line drawn from east to west through points lying equidistant from the north and south curbs of Edgewood Avenue, i.e. the former border between the City of Milwaukee and the Village of Shorewood. The territorial waters of the Kingdom extend half-way out into the Milwaukee River, south and west of the national territory. The territorial waters extend into the Talossan Sea (Lake Michigan), a distance of three kilometres eastward. The metropolitan territory also includes the island of Cézembre, off the coast of France. The territory of the Kingdom extends into the atmosphere above the land and water territory. This territory is sacred and inviolable. It shall not be ceded, reduced or broken up. This territory is claimed, occupied and administered by right of history and shall never be abandoned.

Section 4

Any lands or islands that are formed or that may appear in Talossa's territorial waters, in whole or in part, shall form an irrevocable part of the national territory.

Section 5

The capital of the Kingdom is Abbavilla.

Section 6

The sole historic and national language of the entire Talossan people is the Talossan language (el glheþ Talossán). The Cosâ and Government may make provision to conduct their affairs in such language as they shall determine. The National Language shall be protected, defended and developed by the Comità pèr l'Útzil del Glheþ, which is a private council subject to its own rules, under law.

Section 7

The National Flag of Talossa is the green and red horizontal bicolour, as adopted on 2 March 1981. The green stands for the Monarchy and its magnanimity; the red for the people and their tenacity. The flag is to be flown inverted during times of declared war.

Section 8

The Coat of Arms of Talossa shall exist in two forms: the Lesser State Arms and the Greater State Arms. The Lesser State Arms is thus blazoned: "Argent the Chinese Character 'Ben' meaning energetic Sable. Surrounding the Escutcheon an Annulet Azure fimbriated Or bearing the words 'Regipäts Talossán Kingdom * 26.12.1979 *' Or. For the Crest a Royal Crown Proper." The Greater State Arms consists of the Lesser State Arms with the following supporters and base: "Two Talossan Squirrels Proper standing upon a Ribbon Argent fimbriated at the chief Vert and at the base Gules bearing the motto 'Miehen Huone on Hänen Valtakuntasna'". Either form of the Coat of Arms of Talossa may be used for official and patriotic purposes.

Section 9

The National Anthem of Talossa is "Chirluschâ àl Glhep." Its English translation, "Stand Tall, Talossans," shall have equal legal status. Words and music shall be determined by law. The patriotic songs "Tusk" by Fleetwood Mac and "Ein Feierlichgesang"/"Dallas Pätsilor" by John A. Jahn shall have constitutional status as patriotic songs. The Government shall take steps to promote, celebrate, and preserve Talossa's indigenous musical heritage.

Section 10

The National Motto of Talossa is "Miehen Huone on Hänen Valtakuntansa," translated "A Man's Room is his Kingdom."

Article III: The King

Section 1

The Kingdom of Talossa is a constitutional, hereditary Monarchy with a King (or, if female, Queen) as its head of State. The Heir to the Throne shall be styled Prince (or, if female, Princess) of Prospect.

Section 2

The King is the symbolic head of the nation. The nation democratically grants the King and his successors certain Royal Powers: The right to declare national holidays, grant titles of nobility, make the annual Speech From the Throne on the 26th of December (or at other times when events warrant), to veto bills (or Prime Dictates), to issue Writs of Dissolution and Warrants of Prorogation for the Cosâ, to grant pardons and commute sentences, to confer awards and decorations, to appoint the Seneschál after elections, and to appoint Governors of Territories upon the advice of the Seneschál.

Section 3

The historic and official title of the King of Talossa is: "_____ (name), by the Grace of God, King of Talossa and of all its Realms and Regions, King of Cézembre, Sovereign Lord and Protector of Pengöpäts and the New Falklands, Defender of the Faith, Leader of the Armed Forces, Viceroy of Hoxha and Vicar of Atatürk, Founder of the Great Nation of Talossa." The title shall, along with the Royal dignity, pass to the King's successors. However, because the nation itself owes its existence to His Majesty, Robert I, King of Talossa, the phrase "Founder of the Great Nation of Talossa" shall not pass but shall appertain solely to His Majesty King Robert I.

Section 4

The Throne shall be inherited by the descendants of His Majesty, John I, King of Talossa. The present Royal Family is styled El Ca Lupul (The House and Dynasty of Lupul). Should the King at any time renounce or lose his citizenship, that renunciation or loss shall be deemed to imply his abdication of the Throne. Upon the demise, abdication, or removal from the Throne of any King, the Crown shall pass to his next heir; but if the King has no heir, the Crown shall pass to the next heir of the previous King, or (if he in turn has no heir) to the next heir of the next previous King before him, and so on, back to King John.

For the purpose of determining who is the King's next heir, each person shall be followed in the line of succession by his natural legitimate children (whether born or unborn at the time of the King's death) in order of their birth (each followed by their own descendants).

Section 5

If the Crown should pass to any person who does not wish at that juncture to become King, who cannot legally be King, who is suspended from the line of succession, who is not a citizen of Talossa, or who has previously been King and has abdicated the Throne, it shall instead pass to the next person after him in the line of succession.

Section 6

The Ziu may, by a resolution of two thirds of each House, not subject to veto, suspend any person from his place in the line of succession, and may, by a resolution of a majority of either House, not subject to veto, remove such a suspension and restore the suspended person to his place.

Section 7

In dire circumstances, when the King is judged by competent medical authority to be incapable of executing his duties, or if he is convicted by the Talossan Uppermost Court of violation of the Organic Law, treason, bribery or other high crimes, the nation may remove the King from the Throne. The Cosâ shall pronounce by a two-thirds vote, with the approval of the Senâts, that the King is to be deposed, and this pronouncement shall immediately be transmitted to the people for their verdict in a referendum. If a two-thirds majority of the people concur, the King is considered deposed and the succession occurs according to 3.4, above.

Section 8

From time to time, a Regent (or a Council of Regency, which is considered equivalent to a Regent) may be appointed, who shall administer the government in the name of the King, and exercise all powers Organically or legally vested in the King, except the power to appoint or replace a Regent. A King who has not attained the age of eighteen years, which age is declared to be the legal majority of the Sovereign, may exercise his royal powers only through a Regent. No person not a citizen of Talossa shall be competent to serve as Regent or member of a Council of Regency.

Section 9

The King may, at whim, appoint, replace, or remove a Regent, and may, by his last Will and Testament, appoint a Regent to serve during the minority of his successor. During the minority of the King, the Ziu may by law appoint a Regent. The Ziu may by law remove or replace any appointed Regent, and if the Ziu remove a Regent appointed by the King .at whim., the King may not reappoint the same person Regent without the prior consent of the Ziu.

Section 10

During the minority of the King, if the Regency for any reason be vacant, the Uppermost Court shall be a Council of Regency.

Section 11

If on the death or abdication of the King there be no person entitled to succeed to the Throne, the Uppermost Cort shall be a Council of Regency pending the election of a new King, and the Ziu may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, elect a King, who shall succeed to the Throne immediately upon ratification of his election by a majority of the people in a referendum to be held for that sole purpose.

Section 12

Among the first acts of his reign the King shall name a Privy Council (Sabôr, in Talossan) consisting of several Privy Councillors (called Guaïrs in Talossan) with whom he shall consult whenever possible on all matters of grave importance to the Kingdom, and whose duty shall be to offer the King the benefit of their individual and collective wisdom and advice. The King shall take care to include in this council those citizens with the longest and deepest connections to the ongoing historical life of the Kingdom, in particular those who are personally familiar with the homeland itself. Should at any time they deem it wise or necessary to do so, Privy Councillors acting alone or in concert with fellow councillors may publicly issue a "Letter to the King" about any matter of grave importance to the Kingdom. The Privy Councillors shall serve at the pleasure of the King. Privy Councillors shall be entitled to add the honorific initials "GST" to their signatures, for "Guaïr del Sabôr Talossán."

Article IV: Election to the Senäts

Section 1

The Senäts, or in English the Senate, is the national legislative council and the upper house of the Ziu, and shall be composed of one Senator elected from each province.

Section 2

Elections for the filling of places in the Senäts shall be conducted by the Secretary of State in accordance with election law. These elections shall be conducted simultaneously with general elections to the Cosâ.

Section 3

Each time the Cosa shall be dissolved, there shall be an election for one-third of the total Senate seats (rounded to the nearest whole number). The exact fixed order of rotation of provinces for elections shall be set by law and shall require two-thirds vote in the Cosa with approval by the King and the Senäts to be modified.

Section 4

Except as otherwise provided in the Organic Law, any Talossan who may vote may be elected or appointed to the Senäts for any province. No Senator, even though elected or appointed to the Senäts, may actually vote his seat until he has been a citizen for one year, or served for six months as Secretary of State or Prime Minister, or received an order of knighthood from the King. No person may simultaneously hold more than one seat in the Senäts.

Section 5

A political party may endorse a candidate for any vacant Senate seat. In the event that a voter specifies that party as his choice for that Senate seat, his vote shall be counted for the candidate so endorsed.

Section 6

The candidate receiving a plurality of the vote shall be declared the winner. In case of a tie between two or more candidates, the executive officer of the province shall select one of those candidates to be the Senator.

Section 7

Voting is not secret. As soon as one's vote is cast, it becomes public knowledge.

Section 8

If a voter returns more than one vote, the first one cast is counted and the others are ignored.

Section 9

When the Election Deadline has passed, a final tally of votes is publicly announced. Any votes arriving after the Deadline, even if they were posted before the Deadline, are null and void.

Section 10

If a Senator vacates his or her seat before the end of the term, the executive of the province shall appoint a Senator to sit until the next General Election or the next provincial election in that province, whichever is sooner, at which time the people of the province shall elect a Senator to serve the remainder of the term. If the provincial executive fails to appoint a Senator within a fortnight of the vacancy, the King or his Cunstavál shall appoint the Senator.

Section 11

Senators may be removed from office by the Uppermost Cort, for criminal activity or for mis-, mal-, or non-feasance.

Section 12

The Senate may impeach any of its members from the Chamber with a 2/3-majority vote. Following impeachment, a vote must be held within a fortnight within the home province for the duration of a fortnight with the issue of expulsion by a simple majority of participating voters. If the province votes in the affirmative for expulsion, the Senator will lose his seat immediately at the close of the polls and the outline for a new Senator in Article IV, 4.10 of the Organic Law will be invoked. If the province votes down expulsion, the impeachment charges will be dropped. Following a failed expulsion, the accused Senator may not again be tried for the same offence, pursuant to OrgLaw XIX.7. The former Senator is not barred from running for office in future elections as long as the former Senator maintains citizenship.

Article V: Composition of the Senäts

Section 1

There shall be one Senator from each Province.

Section 2

No senator shall never be required to vacate his place during his term of service, due to a change in the qualifications of Senators.

Section 3

The King shall not under any circumstances be eligible to be elected or appointed to a place in the Senäts, and shall never be allowed to enter the Senäts, unless he is cited to testify in a Senate commission.

Section 4

(Repealed by amendment)

Section 5

A Senator vacates his seats if he fails to vote on two consecutive Clarks, or if he resigns from office, loses his citizenship or dies.

Section 6

The Senäts shall have equal powers with the Cosâ in respect of all proposed laws except that:

- bills appropriating revenue or moneys shall not originate in the Senäts:
- the Government shall require the confidence of the Cosâ only, to remain in office.

In the event of the Senäts twice rejecting a bill appropriating revenue or moneys, the King may call a joint sitting of both houses of the Ziu which shall vote on the bill as one body. In voting in the joint sitting each member of the Ziu shall vote only once. The bill shall be passed in the joint sitting if it receives the support of a majority of members of the Ziu. If the votes are equal, the bill shall not have passed. If the bill appropriating revenue or moneys is not passed in the joint sitting, the Cosâ shall be dissolved by the King and go to a general election. Bills for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other monetary penalties, or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or services, shall not be taken to appropriate revenue or moneys.

Section 7

The Senäts may also create Senatorial commissions according to guidelines which are to be defined by law.

Section 8

The Senäts shall, after every general election of a senator, choose one of its members to be the President of the Senäts to be called the Mençéi, or in English the Lord President; and as often as the office of Mençéi becomes vacant the Senäts shall again choose a senator to be the Mençéi. The Mençéi shall cease to hold office if he ceases to be a senator. The Mençéi may be removed from office by a vote of the Senäts, or he may resign his office or seat by writing addressed to the King, or by public declaration.

Section 9

Before or during any absence of the Mençéi, the Senäts may choose a senator to perform the duties of the Mençéi during such absence.

Section 10

Questions arising in the Senäts shall be determined by a majority of votes, and each senator shall have one vote. The Mençéi shall in all cases be entitled to vote; and when the votes are equal the question shall not have passed.

Section 11

5.10 takes precedence over bills requiring two-thirds of the Senäts to vote such as amendment to the organic law, with the exception of:

- bills changing sections of articles regarding the Senats
- bills changing sections of the article "Amendments to the Organic Law"
- bills changing sections of the article "Territorial Subdivisions"
- bills creating new provinces or changing the number of provinces in any way which always require two-thirds of the Senäts.

Article VI: Political Parties

Section 1

Political parties may operate under rules of their own design. Each party must also abide by the appropriate principles herein enacted in this Organic Law.

Section 2

Only "registered" political parties may obtain seats in the Cosâ. Parties which win votes but are not registered may not assume their seats in the Cosâ until they register. A party may register at any time with the Secretary of State as follows: First, the party must have at least one member designated as its "Leader." Second, the leader must provide the Secretary of State with a 50-word (or less) statement of the general aims and views of the party. Third, the Secretary of State may request from all parties a fee, to be set by law, to cover the cost of the election. This fee shall be uniform for all parties.

Article VII: Elections to the Cosâ

Section 1

The Cosâ is the national legislative assembly and is elected by universal popular vote by all adult citizens (age 14 and over).

Section 2

The Cosâ shall be the sole body elected by the whole of the nation. It shall be elected by universal ballot after each dissolution.

Section 3

All elections to the Cosâ are to be conducted during a period of one calendar month, from the fifteenth day of the current month until 7:30 p.m. on the fourteenth day of the following month. The first day of this period (the fifteenth) is called the "Balloting Day" and the last day (the fourteenth) is called the "Election Deadline."

Section 4

During the election period as defined in 7.3, the Secretary of State shall in every particular conduct the election according to the election laws in such a manner as a) affords to every citizen the opportunity to cast a vote for the party of his choice, and b) does not discriminate against any party or individual in the collection or tallying of votes. In the absence of a current election law, the Secretary of State shall conduct the election according to the rules under which the most recent general election were conducted.

Section 5

The Secretary of State must make public the exact procedure by which he will comply with 7.4, no less than fourteen days before the Balloting Day.

Section 6

Voting is not secret. As soon as one's votes are cast, they become public knowledge.

Section 7

If a voter returns more than one vote, the first one cast is counted and the others are ignored.

Section 8

When the Election Deadline has passed, a final tally of votes is publicly announced. Any votes arriving after the Deadline, even if they were posted before the Deadline, are null and void.

Section 9

In the case of vacant seats occurring between elections, the Secretary of State shall inform the King and the leader of whatever party held the vacant seat. The King shall appoint a replacement to each vacancy. If the seat belonged to a party with a functioning party leader, the King must appoint as a replacement whichever person shall be so designated by that party's leader. If there is no functioning party leader, or if the party leader refuses to designate a replacement, the King shall appoint the replacement according to his own best judgement.

Article VIII: Composition of the Cosâ

Section 1

The Cosâ is composed of 200 seats, apportioned among political parties based on their performance in the General Election.

Section 2

Based on the final vote tally, the Secretary of State shall calculate the apportionment of seats among the parties. Each party shall receive a percentage of the seats as equal as possible to its percentage of the popular vote.

Each party shall receive a whole number of seats in the final tally. In the event of a single seat being divided among two or more parties mathematically, the party with the highest number of total votes will be used, and in case of a tie, percentile dice will be used to determine a single owner for the divided seat, with chances proportional to the percentage of the vote received.

The Secretary of State shall employ whatever mathematical formulae and calculations in the apportionment of seats, as will best reflect the intentions of this Act. The Uppermost Cort shall be the final judge in case of mathematical disputes.

Section 3

Seats won by each party shall be divided by that party among its own members and supporters as it sees fit, with the proviso that each Member of the Cosâ may hold no more than thirty seats.

Section 4

Each person holding one or more seats is a representative known as a "Member of the Cosa" (MC). MCs may not be removed from office except by a two-thirds vote by the Cosâ and approval by the King. An MC vacates his seats if he fails to vote on two consecutive Clarks, or if he resigns from office or dies. Any seats left unassigned at the end of the first Clark of the government are considered vacant.

Section 5

Each MC will represent, for ceremonial purposes, a particular geographical "constituency." The exact procedure will be determined by law.

Section 6

Except as otherwise provided by law, anyone eligible to vote in Talossa is eligible to hold any governmental position, including Member of the Cosâ. However, neither a reigning King, nor his Consort, nor a Regent during his regency shall hold any seats, either in the Cosâ or in the Senäts, nor shall any Senator hold any seats in the Cosa. But if a member of the Ziu is appointed Regent, and does not wish to resign his or her seats, a temporary replacement shall be appointed who shall occupy the Regent's seats until he or she is no longer Regent or his or her term of occupation of those seats expires. The method of appointing the temporary holder of the Regent's seats shall be specified in law.

Article IX: The Secretary of State, the Hopper, and the Clark

Section 1

The Seneschál shall appoint a Secretary of State to an indefinite term. He may be removed and replaced by law. The Secretary of State shall supervise and organize the legislative business of the Ziu. He shall do this by administering a public venue for the inspection of legislative proposals before they become bills, "The Hopper" and by compiling and publishing the monthly legislative journal, "The Clark." He may delegate another citizen to act as Deputy Secretary of State, who will execute the powers and duties of the Secretary's office, while the Secretary is unavailable or unable to do so. This person shall be appointed and dismissed by the Secretary on whim.

Section 2

Any Member of the Cosâ, or Senator, or the King, shall have the right to submit legislative proposals and bills to the Secretary of State for consideration by the Ziu according to the procedures specified in this article.

Section 3

Except as provided in Article IX: Sec. 7, a bill is not eligible to be voted on by the Ziu and cannot be published in the Clark unless it was first submitted to "The Hopper" as a legislative proposal. And except as provided in Article IX: Sec. 8, only legislative proposals that are in "The Hopper" and have been there for at least ten days can become eligible for publication in "The Clark" as bills. Legislative proposals that are no longer in "The Hopper" cannot become bills.

Section 4

The Secretary of State is under no obligation to create a permanent record of legislative proposals in "The Hopper." The Secretary of State shall remove legislative proposals from "The Hopper" at the request of the author. If a legislative proposal has remained in the "The Hopper" for more than 59 days, the Secretary of State may remove it.

Section 5

A legislative proposal is submitted to the Secretary of State for publication in "The Hopper." A legislative proposal thus submitted should be followed by the words "Uréu q'estadra sâ" (or "Proposed by") and the name of the author and the capacity in which the author is offering the proposal. The Ziu may regulate how authors identify their capacity. A legislative proposal may be submitted by multiple sponsors, but the legislator whose name is listed first after the words "Uréu q'estadra sâ" (or "Proposed by") is considered the author of the legislative proposal. The Secretary of State may refuse to accept legislative proposals that are not clearly typed or word-processed.

Section 6

After his legislative proposal has spent ten days in "The Hopper," the author may submit it, with or without modification or amendment, as a bill to the Secretary of State according to the procedures specified in Article IX: Secs. 8-12. The Secretary of State may, however, refuse to accept the bill if he finds that the bill is so substantially different from its original form as a legislative proposal that it constitutes a significantly different proposal. Upon such a finding, the bill is automatically returned to "The Hopper."

Section 7

At his discretion, the Prime Minister shall have the right to withdraw any legislative proposal from "The Hopper" and instruct the Secretary of State to treat it as a properly submitted bill. The Prime Minister's Prime Dictates are exempt from all provisions relating to legislative proposals and "The Hopper."

Section 8

For the first Clark to be published following an Election Deadline as defined in Article VII: Sec. 3, only legislative proposals that are in "The Hopper" and have been there for at least five days can become eligible for publication in "The Clark" as bills.

Section 9

Bills shall be submitted before the twenty-first day of the month, to the Secretary of State for consideration by the Ziu. Bills received after the twenty-first day of the month shall be published in the next Clark or postponed for one Clark, at the Secretary of State's discretion.

Section 10

A bill may be proposed by submitting it to the Secretary of State. A bill thus submitted should be followed by the words "Uréu q'estadra sâ" (or "Proposed by") and the name of the author(s) and his/her party and home province. The Secretary of State may refuse to accept bills that are not clearly typed or word-processed.

Section 11

If any bill seeks to amend, change, or repeal any Article of the Organic Law or any Law, the bill must specify exactly the Law(s) or Article(s), which it seeks to amend, change, or repeal. The Secretary of State may refuse to accept bills that do not comply with this provision.

Section 12

All bills received by the Secretary of State during one calendar month shall be compiled into a published legislative journal, to be called "The Clark." The Clark shall be compiled prior to the first day of the following month, and shall be published on that day.

Section 13

Notwithstanding Sections 2 and 5 of this Article, the Ziu may make laws regulating the number of bills a Member of the Cosâ or a Senator may submit for one Clark without the need to amend the Organic Law.

Article X: Passing Legislation

Section 1

The Ziu is the only body authorized to consider and enact legislation binding upon the entire nation. The Ziu is composed of the King, the Senäts, and the Cosâ.

Section 2

The legislative business of the Ziu is supervised by the Secretary of State. At the start of every month the Secretary of State shall make a copy of the most recent Clark available to all the members of the Cosâ (MCs) and senators. Every MC and senator shall vote on every bill in every Clark (by post, telephone, or electronic device), and MCs and senators will have until the end of business on the twenty-first day of the calendar month to submit their votes to the Secretary of State.

Section 3

An MC and senator must vote "për" (to a bill he approves), "contrâ" (to a bill he disapproves), or "austanêu" (for an abstention) on every bill. An MC's or senator's votes must be cast on time in order to be valid.

Section 4

After the close of Ziu business, the Secretary will make known to the press as soon as possible the results of the votes. The next Clark will publish a list of who voted for what bill, and which bills won or lost, and by how much.

Section 5

Except where otherwise provided in this Organic Law any bill which receives more "për" votes than "contrâ" votes in the Cosâ and the Senäts is considered to have been adopted by the Ziu. All other bills are considered to have been rejected. Any bill adopted by the Ziu is sent at once to the King for his assent.

Section 6

Every bill which shall have passed the Ziu shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the King. The King may sign such a Bill, in which case it shall immediately become law; or he may veto the Bill, in which case it shall be returned, with his objections, to the Ziu, which shall proceed to reconsider it in the next Clark. If the King neither signs nor vetoes a Bill before the last day of the month in which it was passed by the Ziu, he shall be deemed to have signed it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the Cosâ shall agree to pass the bill, with the approval of the Senäts, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall become a law over the objection of the King.

Section 7

(Repealed by amendment)

Section 8

The Ziu is prohibited from passing ex post facto laws and Bills of Attainder, or from concluding military capitulations or surrenders.

Article XI: The Seneschál

Section 1

The head of the Government, or Prime Minister, shall be called, and is in this Organic Law referred to as, the Seneschál, or "PM." Any Talossan is eligible to be Seneschál; however, the King of Talossa may never be Seneschál.

Section 2

The King appoints the Seneschal. If a single party occupies a majority of the seats in the Cosâ, the King shall choose as PM whichever individual shall be designated by that party. If no single party has a majority, the King shall appoint a Seneschál after consulting party leaders with the objective of finding a PM who can be sustained in subsequent Votes of Confidence by a majority of seats in the Cosâ. The King must appoint a new Seneschál or announce the continuation of the incumbent in office within one month of the end of elections, or, if after one month no candidate can be appointed with the support of a Cosa majority, dissolve the Cosa after the first Clark and call for new elections.

Section 3

The Seneschál shall be sworn in by reciting the historic Oath of Office in the Talossan language, if possible in the presence of a copy of the historic book, The Loom of Language. He shall raise his right hand and take the Oath verbally in the presence of the King or a member of the Uppermost Cort, either in person or over the phone. In place of reciting the entire Oath he may simply affirm by the word 'üc' his intention to abide by its terms. The historic Oath of Office is as follows:

"Eu afirm, solenâmînt, që eu, [nôminâ], cün fidálità, rompliarhéu l'ôifisch da Sieu Maxhestà së Seneschál del Regipäts Talossán, és zefençarhéu, àl mighlôr da v'aválità, la sigürità del Estat Talossán. Sã viva el Regeu!" (Translation: I do solemnly affirm that I, [name], will faithfully execute the office of His Majesty's First Minister of the Kingdom of Talossa, and will to the best of my ability defend the integrity of the Talossan State. Long live the King!)

Section 4

The Seneschal has State duties. He may advise the King to dissolve the Cosa and to appoint and remove members of the Cabinet. His advice to the King on these matters may not be refused. The Seneschal may issues Speeches to the Nation in writing, declare war pending the approval of the Cosa, write treaties pending the approval of the Cosa, expedite the Ziu's consideration of legislation, and issue Prime Dictates.

Section 5

Prime Dictates (PD's) are public declarations which affect government policy and have the force of law. They take effect upon their countersignature by the King, function as laws for all purposes, and may be repealed by a majority vote in the Cosâ. If a Prime Dictate is vetoed by the King, the Cosâ may introduce the text of the PD as a regular bill and, if it receives two-thirds of the vote, it becomes law over the King's objection. A PD may never be used to amend the Organic Law. PD's shall be published at the earliest possible opportunity in the Clark.

Section 6

Should a petition supported by members of the Cosa holding more than half the seats therein be presented to the Crown instructing the King to replace the Seneschal, the King shall accede to the petition, and shall replace the Seneschal with any specific person named in the petition, or, lacking any specific recommendation for a successor, with any person who the Crown believes will command the confidence of the Cosa.

Article XII: The Government (Cabinet)

Section 1

The King appoints and dismisses members of the Government (Cabinet), and their subordinates, on the advice of the Seneschál. The Government consists of the Seneschál, the Distáin, the Foreign Minister, Defence Minister, Immigration Minister, and Minister of Stuff. Various other ministries may also be appointed as the Seneschál sees fit.

Section 2

Cabinet Ministers are responsible to the Seneschál, whom they advise and from whom they receive direction, and exercise state power with his consent.

Section 3

The Foreign Minister shall be in charge of all official correspondence between the Kingdom and foreign powers.

Section 4

The Defence Minister shall be in charge of the armed and moral forces of the Kingdom during peacetime and during times of declared war. During the latter periods, he is to be referred to as "War Minister."

Section 5

The Immigration Minister shall supervise the immigration of new citizens into Talossa, in consultation with the Uppermost Cort.

Section 6

The Minister of Stuff shall prepare, at the behest of the Cosâ, the Seneschál, or on his own initiative, informative texts about the Kingdom of Talossa.

Section 7

Beyond these general guidelines, the duties of Ministers will be set by tradition and expediency.

Section 8

The King shall appoint a member of the Government to be Distáin (Deputy Prime Minister) on the advice of the Seneschál. The Distain shall act in place of the Seneschal in the event of the latter's death, resignation, absence, or disability, until a new Seneschal shall be appointed. The Ziu may by law establish procedures for determining the absence or disability of the Seneschal.

Section 9

The King shall appoint a Member of the Cosâ to serve as Speaker of the Cosâ (Talossan: el Túischac'h), on the advice of the Seneschál for the upcoming term. The Speaker shall preside, direct and maintain order at Living Cosâs in an unbiased fashion. He is considered the honourable President of the Cosâ and shall be awarded all due veneration when serving as such.

Article XIII: Duration of the Cosâ and the Government

Section 1

Duration of the Cosâ. The Cosâ convenes two weeks after general elections, on the first day of the month, to coincide with the publication of the first Clark. Its term is roughly six months, each month coinciding with a Clark. During its last month the King shall issue a Writ of Dissolution ending its term. At the time the Cosâ is dissolved, all its members shall resign, but any Members holding positions in the Government may remain in those positions till the outcome of the election is resolved.

Section 2

Warrant of Prorogation. At any time after elections, but before the first Clark of the new Cosâ has been published, the King may issue a Warrant of Prorogation on the advice of the incoming Seneschál. Such a Warrant quashes the publication of the first Clark of the new Cosâ and allows the Seneschál one further month in which to form a government or prepare his government's legislative agenda. If a Warrant of Prorogation is issued, the incoming government loses one month of its six-month term, and may only issue and vote on a maximum of five Clarks before new elections are called.

Section 3

The Seneschál may insert between any two Clarks, or after the final Clark, a "month of recess" in which no Clark is published and no Cosâ or Senäts business is conducted. No more than one "month of recess" may be declared during any one term of office.

Section 4

Early Dissolution of the Cosâ. The King may issue Writs of Dissolution to dissolve the Cosâ before its term has expired. The Seneschal may appeal for such a Writ of Dissolution, and if the appeal is presented accompanied by the explicit support of members of the Cosa representing a majority of seats therein, the King shall dissolve the Cosa effective immediately or, should the Cosa be in session, upon its next recess. If the appeal lacks such an explicit expression of support from a majority of the Cosa, the King shall not act on the appeal for a period of three days following its receipt, and shall then accede to the appeal but only if the Crown has not been presented during that time with a petition, supported by members of the Cosa representing more than half the seats therein, praying that the Cosa be not dissolved. A Writ, once issued, takes effect only at the end of the month in which it was issued, and may be rescinded before it has taken effect. If there is a Clark being voted on that month, all voting on that Clark may be completed before the Writ takes effect. The effect of a Writ of Dissolution is to dissolve the Cosâ and to call new elections.

Section 5

Duration of the Government. Members of the Government take office when appointed by the King and leave office when dismissed by the King. Such appointments and dismissals are regulated elsewhere in this Organic Law.

Section 6

Vote of Confidence. The Clark must contain, in every edition, a Vote of Confidence. This reads as follows: "Do you wish the current Government to continue in its term of office?" Each MC must answer this question in his Clark ballot every month, either with a "yes" or a "no." If at the end of any month the "no" vote outnumbers the "yes" vote, the King shall dissolve the Cosâ and call new elections.

Article XIV: Living Cosâ

Section 1

The Cosâ may hold Living Cosâs (live parliamentary meetings) by law. To do so, a bill must be presented to the Cosâ naming the specific month in which the event is to take place, and pass the Cosâ by a two-thirds vote.

Section 2

The exact date and location of the Living Cosâ shall be set by the Seneschál after consultation with all relevant parties. All members must receive two weeks notice of the date of the Living Cosâ, and an honest attempt must be made beforehand to schedule a date for the meeting that as many MCs as possible can attend.

Section 3

The Seneschál may, if events warrant, issue a PD authorizing a Living Cosâ in the following calendar month. Such a PD may be vetoed (in addition to normal means) by a formal protest to the Secretary of State by Members of the Cosâ comprising one-third or greater the number of elected seats in the Cosâ. When setting the date of the Living Cosâ by PD in this fashion, the Seneschál must abide by the conditions set down in the preceding Section.

Section 4

Members who cannot attend will not be denied the right to vote on that month's Clark. They may send their votes to the Secretary of State by any means feasible, so that they can be announced at the Living Cosâ. A member may, in writing, delegate his authority to vote (temporarily transfer his seats) to another person who can attend the Living Cosâ, but no individual may hold more than thirty seats, counting both proxy and permanently assigned seats, for purposes of the Living Cosâ. The Ziu may provide by law for quorum requirements, and for attendance via telephone, videoconference, or other remote means.

Section 5

Votes presented to the Secretary of State after the Living Cosâ will not be counted in the final tally. The final tally of votes on all bills is taken at the end of the Living Cosâ. This article takes precedence over any other provision to the contrary.

Section 6

New bills, or amendments, may not be presented at the Living Cosâ. No bill not published in the Clark may be debated. Clarks will be published on schedule as usual.

Section 7

Senators shall be permitted to participate in Living Cosâ debates on the same terms as MCs, but may not delegate or exercise proxy votes. During a Living Cosâ month, the Senäts shall vote normally (as specified in 14.2 of Article IX), except that senators must submit their votes to the Secretary of State by the time of the final tally specified in 14.5 above.

Article XV: Amendments to the Organic Law

Section 1

An amendment to the Organic Law may be made by proclamation by the King where so authorized by:

- A vote of two-thirds in both chambers of the Ziu, and
 - Approval of the majority of voters participating in a referendum on the question of the amendment no later than during the next scheduled general election following the approval of the Ziu.
 - Proposed changes to this Organic Law that affect the representation of a province in the Senäts, or of the territory or equal sovereignty of a province, shall only be passed with the approval of a majority of participating voters in that province.
-

Section 2

The Covenants of Rights and Freedoms, being sacred and necessary to the defence of our free society, are entrenched provisions of this Organic Law. They may only be amended if the referendum required by Section 1 passes with a two-thirds majority of voters participating in the referendum.

Article XVI: The Courts

Section 1

The judicial power of Talossa shall be vested in one Cort pü Înalt, in English the Uppermost Cort, and in such inferior courts as the Cosâ may from time to time establish. The judges, both of the Uppermost and inferior courts, shall be elected in accordance with Article XVI, 16.4, and shall hold their offices for life (or until resignation), and may only be removed by a two-thirds vote in the Cosâ with approval by the King and the Senäts.

Section 2

The Cort pü Înalt (Uppermost Cort) shall consist of three Justices. The three members of the Uppermost Cort are co-equal for all purposes. However, the Justice which has served on the Cort for the longest overall period of time is designated ceremonially as "Senior Justice." Other, inferior courts, shall consist of as many judges as are established by law. All courts must have an odd number of judges.

Section 3

Neither a reigning King nor his Consort, nor a Regent during his regency, nor the Secretary of State, nor the Seneschal shall be a Justice of the Uppermost Cort or a judge in any inferior court that the Ziu may create. Nor shall any Senator or Member of the Cosa be a Justice of the Uppermost Cort.

Section 4

In the event of a vacancy, either in the Cort pü Înalt or in an inferior court, any member of the Ziu may nominate a replacement. The nominee shall be approved by a two-thirds vote in the Cosâ and a majority vote in the Senäts in favour of his appointment. Upon such approval the King shall appoint the nominee as a Judge of the Cort pü Înalt or in an inferior court and he shall then take his seat for life upon the court. The King may, stating his reasons for doing so, refuse to appoint the nominee, in which case the Ziu shall re-consider the nominee or nominate a new nominee. If after re-consideration of the nominee, two-thirds of the Cosâ and a majority of the Senäts have approved the nomination, then the King may not refuse to appoint the nominee as a Judge of the Cort pü Înalt or in an inferior court.

Section 5

Where there is an exact precedent, a court shall rule according to law. Where there is no exact precedent, a court will make a rule to fit the case, either by reinterpreting an old rule (statutory or otherwise) or by applying what it considers principles of justice, consistent with the Covenants of Rights and Freedoms. The courts shall render their decisions with due regard to the original intent of any law being clarified, as defined by the law's author(s). In the event of a difference in interpretation as to the meaning of a law, the court shall render an official interpretation with full respect to the Covenants of Rights and Freedoms. If one of the judges wrote the law, he does not have to step down and designate a temporary replacement.

Section 6

The courts shall consent to hear no case until presented with written evidence by the Prosecution proving to a majority of court members that a reasonable chance of obtaining a conviction actually exists. The courts, by majority vote, may refuse to hear any case, in effect confirming the defendant's (or status quo) position. The Uppermost Cort must supply any plaintiff whose case it refuses to hear a written justification of such refusal. Because of double jeopardy, a case dismissed may not be brought again.

Section 7

If a judge or Justice is a party in a court case, he shall exempt himself from the bench for the duration of the case, and nominate a temporary replacement, who will be approved by the other judges or Justices of the court.

Section 8

No court shall issue any authoritative decision without the fullest opportunity for all members assigned to a case to consider the case in question. However, a single Justice of the Uppermost Cort may hear a case on his own if this is acceptable to the other two members of the Cort. He shall be appointed to do so by unanimous vote of the entire three-person Cort. If, after every reasonable attempt is made to contact a member of the Cort, and three weeks (21 days) has passed since initial contact without any response, their silence shall be read as consent that an individual Justice may hear the case in question on his own. The duly nominated (either by active agreement or silence) Justice shall render a decision on the case as if he were a majority of the whole Cort. His decision becomes that of the Cort itself and may not be appealed.

Section 9

In the event that a court discovers unclear or confusing language in the Organic Law or in any law, the court may as part of its written decision call upon the Ziu, or if relevant, the Provincial legislature to revise the law. Until such confusion is resolved, the court shall rule according to the most just and equitable understanding of the law, according to the plain meaning of the words, or if such words have acquired a technical meaning at law, according to the technical meaning.

Section 10

The Cort shall try persons for all offences under law, such as a person doing something he should not, or not doing something he should. The Cort shall inflict such punishment as the law provides.

Section 11

Cort decisions (and dissents) will be written up in the Clark if the authors want them to, with due regard to brevity.

Section 12

The courts shall have power to enforce penalties against violators, commensurate with the severity of the crime. The Uppermost Cort may in certain extreme circumstances impose the penalty of expulsion from the country, by a unanimous vote. Sentences may only be overturned by Royal Pardon.

Section 13

Any judge or justice may issue court orders or injunctions according to the generally accepted principles of Anglo-American law. These injunctions may order a party to perform his legal duty, or may prevent the enforcement of a law which may be Inorganic (unconstitutional). Violation of an injunction is treated as contempt of court. The final arbiter of the organicity of injunctions is the Uppermost Cort of Talossa.

Section 14

Justices and all other judges shall wear judge's wigs while exercising judicial power.

Article XVII: Territorial Subdivisions

Section 1

The metropolitan territory of Talossa is subdivided into Cantons (els Cantons) and Provinces. Cantons are defined according to historical borders, but Provinces may, subject to approval by the Ziu, alter these borders, including to create new Cantons. Provinces may also establish such internal subdivisions as they find necessary or convenient for local government. The Canton is the smallest possible territorial subdivision which can be transferred from one Provincial jurisdiction to another.

Section 2

All Talossan citizens shall belong to the Province in which they live. Citizens living outside of Talossa are assigned to a Province by the Ziu at the time of their naturalization by the Ziu, in accordance with the laws in place.

Section 3

No person shall have his assignment to a Province altered without his express consent, even if the Ziu shall see fit to redraw the geographic assignment boundaries. However, a Talossan living in Talossa shall always be assigned to the province in which he lives, even when provincial borders change and his home is thereby "reassigned" to a different province.

Section 4

Territories are Cantons (or groups thereof) which are not self-governing. They are administered by Governors appointed by the King on the advice of the Seneschál and subject to laws of the Ziu;. Pengöpäts Antarctic Territory forms an exception to this rule (see 17.11, below).

Section 5

Provinces are Cantons (or groups thereof) which are self-governing and autonomous. They are administered by constitutional governments elected democratically within the Province. Provincial borders may only be changed by the Ziu with the consent of the Province or Provinces in question.

Section 6

The Ziu shall, subject to this Organic Law, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the Kingdom with respect to:

1. The repeal and amendment, subject to this Organic Law, of federal legislation made prior to this Organic Law coming into effect;
2. Census and statistics;
3. Weights and measures;
4. Currency, coinage and legal tender;
5. Appropriation, and outlays of the public revenue and moneys of the Kingdom, but so as not to discriminate between Provinces or Territories or parts thereof;
6. Copyrights, patents, and trade marks;
7. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio, television, internet, and other like services;
8. The defence of the Kingdom, and parts thereof;
9. The control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Kingdom;
10. Corporations formed under the laws of the Kingdom;
11. Immigration and emigration, naturalization and aliens;
12. Treason and sedition;
13. The seat of government of the Kingdom;
14. External affairs, including foreign trade, commerce, borders and transportation;
15. Matters referred to the Ziu by the government of any Province, but so that the law shall extend only to the Province by whose government the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopts the law;
16. Matters incidental to the execution of Federal government, without prejudice to the inherent sovereignty of the Provinces;
17. Symbols, flags, heraldry, anthems, cultural events and other like things of the Kingdom of Talossa; but not of the individual Provinces (the Ziu may make exception for the defence of traditional nomenclature or heraldry in place before the adoption of this Organic Law);
18. Disputes and relations between Provinces;
19. The creation of new Provinces, such that the sovereignty and territory of any extant Province is not altered without the consent of that Province.

Section 7

Where any law of a Province, concerning an area of power outlined in 17.6, is inconsistent with a law of the Kingdom, the Provincial law shall be invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

Section 8

All powers not vested in the Kingdom by this Organic Law shall be vested exclusively in the Provinces.

Section 9

Each Province shall govern itself in such a manner as to guarantee its citizens the full protection of their rights under this Organic Law. Provincial elections may, if so specified in a Province's constitution, be conducted by the Chancery at the same time as elections to the Cosâ, and in accordance with the national election laws and rules. The King shall appoint a Cunstavál (or Constable) for each Province. Until such time as the King or Cunstavál proclaims a provincial constitution providing otherwise, a Province's Cunstavál shall serve as Military Governor and may exercise all the powers of the provincial government. No Cunstavál shall proclaim any provincial constitution or constitutional amendment which:

- Conflicts with any provision of this Organic Law,
-

- Grants to the King (and consequently to the Cunstavál as the King's representative in the Province) royal powers less extensive than those granted to the King on the national level, except that the provincial royal powers need not include a right of dissolution if provincial elections are held concurrently with Cosâ elections,
- Fails to provide a right to appeal decisions of the provincial court or courts (if any) to the Cort pü Înalt or such other national courts as may be created by the Ziu, or

(In the case of the adoption of a new constitution, is not approved by a referendum in which at least either a majority of all citizens of the province or a two-thirds majority of votes actually cast is in favor of the constitution.

Section 10

For purposes of this Organic Law, the Isle of Cézembre shall form an inalienable part of the metropolitan territory of the Kingdom. It shall be a single Province, subdivided into two Cantons, separated by the so-called Line of Death as surveyed on 2 July 1986. Both Cantons are Talossan soil, notwithstanding the French military occupation. These Cantons shall bear their traditional names, Zone autorisée and Zone interdite.

Section 11

Talossa's overseas colony, Pengöpäts Antarctic Territory, forms an irrevocable part of the national patrimony and shall never be abandoned. It shall be administered by a Governor appointed for an indefinite period by the King on the advice of the Seneschál.

Section 12

No Township, Parish, Canton, Province, Territory, or other area of Talossan territory may secede from Talossa, nor pass any law contravening any point of this Organic Law unless explicitly permitted to do so herein.

Section 13

No new province shall be constituted after the adoption of this Organic Law unless said proposed province shall contain within it a working constitution with an elected government and a citizenry comprising at least ten persons. Notwithstanding this section, all provinces shall be guaranteed equal representation in the Senäts.

Article XVIII: Citizenship and Rights

Section 1

Talossan citizenship is only acquired through organic (legal) means. The exact procedure for naturalization shall be determined by law.

Section 2

Residents of Talossan territory who are not Talossan citizens are considered "Cestoûrs" (indigenous persons) and are not entitled to participate in the political process of Talossa.

Section 3

Any foreigner or Cestoûr who feels in his heart that he is Talossan may acquire Talossan citizenship by following the procedures of the citizenship law.

Section 4

The former content of this 18.has been struck from the Organic Law; the numbering of the sections of this article has been preserved.

Section 5

If the Uppermost Cort shall at any subsequent time find any fraud or dishonesty in a Citizen's original application for citizenship, including his statements to the Cort or to Cosâ members; or if the Uppermost Cort shall convict the Citizen for anti-Talossan activities, it may impose the penalty of expulsion from Talossa. The King may commute such a sentence.

Section 6

Any person, whose citizenship is denied, may reapply by undergoing the entire procedure (minus any successfully completed portions) following the next general election.

Section 7

Children born after 1 January 1989/X, one (or both) of whose biological or adoptive parents is a Talossan citizen at the time of the birth, are native-born Talossan citizens ("Dandelions") and shall automatically have full voting rights when they register themselves with the Minister of Immigration on or after their 14th birthday. Notification shall consist of writing a "What Talossa Means to Me" Essay.

Section 8

Talossan citizens may live within the country or abroad. This distinction does not affect their legal standing or their civil or political rights.

Section 9

Talossans may voluntarily renounce their own citizenship. This may be done by publicly issuing a written Declaration of Renunciation. It shall take immediate effect upon its acknowledgement by the Secretary of State through issuance of a Writ of Termination of Citizenship, which shall be published under the seal of the Chancery.

Section 10

If any citizen should fail to vote in an election for the Cosa, he shall be deemed to have incurred a "strike", unless the Secretary of State believes that the failure to vote may have been unintentional, or the King believes that the citizen's record and the circumstances of his failure to vote warrant an exception being made, in either of which cases no strike shall be incurred. If any citizen incurs strikes in three consecutive elections, he shall be deemed to have renounced his citizenship.

Section 11

A Citizen who has voluntarily renounced his citizenship (in any fashion) may go through the normal citizenship procedure to have his citizenship restored. This procedure may also be skipped and full citizenship restored by an act of the Ziu, if it deems that the applicant merits extraordinary consideration.

Section 12

All appropriate information of all Talossan prospectives who have been brought before the Uppermost Cort, all former citizens, as well as all former citizens who are applying for restoration of their Talossan citizenship shall be public knowledge. This shall be a duty of the Minister of Immigration.

Article XIX: Covenant of Rights and Freedoms

First Covenant

The Covenant of Rights and Freedoms guarantee the rights and freedoms set out in them to all Talossan citizens, subject only to such reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society. These Covenants shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with Talossan custom and tradition, and with the aim in mind of preserving and enhancing the ethnic heritage of the Talossan nation and the peace, order, and good government for the Kingdom of Talossa.

Second Covenant

No law shall exist abridging the freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of communication except in case of public order or morals. Censorship shall never exist in Talossa; every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the libelous abuse of that right.

Third Covenant

The government shall not restrict the free exercise of religion or conscience in worship or conduct, nor shall any preference be given by the Cosâ to any religious establishment. Religious services and rituals not in conflict with law or public order are authorized.

Fourth Covenant

No discrimination, affirmative action schemes, or preferential treatment shall exist within the Kingdom of Talossa on the grounds of race, colour, class, nobility, sex, sexual preference, age, religion, beliefs, language, or any other physical or societal parameters of any kind whatsoever, except as provided for elsewhere in this Organic Law. Separate consideration on the basis of sex may only exist in cases of propriety, privacy and military service.

Fifth Covenant

Talossans have the right to peaceful assembly whether in private facilities or in the open air, provided that such assembly neither disrupts traffic or legal commercial activity, or unduly inconveniences people. Talossans have the right to freely organize political parties and other organizations, subject to their own laws of membership, and this right may not be abridged except with regards to organizations which advocate the use of violence or intimidation to attain political or other ends, or which seek to restrain any person or group of people from the exercise of their rights as granted under these Covenants.

Sixth Covenant

Under the principle that "A Man's Room is His Kingdom," the right of the people to privacy and security in their persons, homes, papers, correspondence, and property, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended. No person may be arrested or detained without a warrant issued by a judge, except in cases of flagrante delicto. No warrants shall be issued except on probable cause, and must particularly describe the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. The right to privacy for public figures must be balanced by the public's right to know, in matters affecting politics, elections, campaigns, and governing. The intentional withholding of political information which reasonable voters might find helpful, profitable, or informative, violates the public's right to know.

Seventh Covenant

Any person charged with an offence shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and has the right to request information on his legal rights. No accused person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life, liberty, or property for the same offence, or without due process of law; nor shall any citizen be compelled in any criminal case to bear witness against himself. Excessive fines, and cruel and bizarre punishments, shall not be inflicted.

Eighth Covenant

No person shall be found guilty on account of any act or omission, unless, at the time of the act or omission, it constituted an offence under Talossan or international law, or was criminal according to the general principles of law recognized by the community of civilized nations, as interpreted by Talossan courts in line with Talossan traditions and needs.

Ninth Covenant

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury or tribunal of the Crown. The accused shall have the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to confront the witnesses against him, and to have subpoena power to obtain witnesses in his favour. The accused has the right to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Tenth Covenant

While upholding the sanctity of marriage, Talossa holds inviolable the rights of all consenting adult citizens to manage their own private sexual conduct. The rights of equality in marriage, and the right to termination of marriage according to law, shall not be abridged.

Eleventh Covenant

The right of any woman, during the first five months of her pregnancy, to make a determination on the continuation of that pregnancy, shall never be abridged; nor shall access to legitimate medical procedures connected therewith be restricted by any private or public body.

Twelfth Covenant

The right of citizens to end their own lives, or to determine the circumstances of their deaths as much as is physically possible, whether through living wills or assisted or unassisted suicide, shall not be abridged. The lives of terminally ill or braindead persons shall not be artificially prolonged against their wishes, or against the wishes of their families when they are incapable of communicating, except in cases of ample cause.

Thirteenth Covenant

Liberty consists of any action which is not detrimental to others, and no right herein enumerated, or elsewhere recognised by the Cosâ, shall extend to anyone engaged in activities which injure, endanger, risk or compromise the physical health, privacy, or tranquility of other persons through the pretended exercise of said right.

Fourteenth Covenant

Anyone whose rights and freedoms, as guaranteed by these Covenants, have been infringed or denied may appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain such redress of grievances as the court considers appropriate and just in the circumstances, but the award granted to the plaintiff for punitive damages shall not exceed that granted for compensatory damages.

Fifteenth Covenant

Where, in the course of a trial, a court concludes that evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed or denied any rights or freedoms guaranteed by these Covenants, the evidence shall be excluded if it is established that, having regard to all the circumstances, the admission of it in the proceedings would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Sixteenth Covenant

Talossan citizenship can only be lost by a citizen's voluntary renunciation of citizenship, or as punishment for a crime determined by the Uppermost Cort.

Seventeenth Covenant

The enumeration of rights and freedoms in these Covenants shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people. Powers not delegated by law to the Crown, to the Government, to the courts, to the Provinces or Territories, or to legal state organs established thereunder, are held by the Talossan people.

Article XX: Referenda

Section 1

Legislation may be enacted by the people through the Referendum. The Ziu may prepare referenda and submit these to popular vote, as it sees fit. The referendum may be advisory (a non-binding public opinion check) or may have the force of law upon its approval by a majority of those who vote on it. Referenda questions appear on the ballot during the next general election, or sooner, if the Seneschal so chooses to authorise.

Article XXI: Status of the Organic Law

Section 1

The Organic Law is the supreme law of the land. Any national, provincial or territorial laws which violate its provisions are null and void.

Section 2

The Organic Law will be ratified by a two-thirds "yes" vote in a public referendum. Approval by less than two-thirds will result in the non-ratification of the document, and Talossa will continue under the 1988 Constituziun until such time as the people, by referendum, approve the Organic Law by a two-thirds vote.

Section 3

Upon ratification of this Organic Law, the Constituziun and all laws contrary to the provisions of this Organic Law, or superseded thereby, are instantly repealed. Other laws which are not in conflict with this Organic Law shall remain in force.

Immigration

The Prospectives' Personal Privacy Act

32RZ24

The Prospectives' Personal Privacy Act

Whereas, personal privacy is becoming more and more difficult to maintain, and,

Whereas, the existence of the Internet, and its usage, is partly responsible for this state of affairs, and,

Whereas, the Ministry of Immigration wishes to protect the privacy of all prospectives,

Therefore, the Ziu hereby resolves that:

1. The Immigration Ministry shall not publicly reveal any data regarding prospectives other than their name and general locale, unless authorised by the prospective to do so.
2. A prospective's contact information such as telephone, address, email, AIM, ICQ, et cetera, shall be provided by the Minister of Immigration only to the King, the Secretary of State, and the Cort, as needed. Any other requests from Talossan citizens for such data will be passed along to the prospective for his or her consideration by the Ministry of Immigration.
3. The Deputy Minister of Immigration shall continue to receive, by reason of the nature of his position, copies of all data pertaining to prospectives, including any email not specifically intended by the prospective to be private.
4. Any official in the Ministry of Immigration who has been found by the Cort to have violated these conditions shall be summarily removed from that office by the Cort.

Uréu q'estadra sã: Andrew Lowry - Independent-Maricopa Mark Hamilton - MN-Ataturk

The Umpteenth Immigration Reform Act

35RZ22 — The Umpteenth Immigration Reform Act

WHEREAS the process and procedures appertaining to immigration into the Kingdom of Talossa could use some clarification and reform, and

WHEREAS let's just leave it at that, now

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Ziu that immigration by any and all persons into the Kingdom of Talossa shall, without exception, be conducted as follows:

Clause 1. Prospective immigrants shall be directed to the Minister of Immigration. The Minister of Immigration shall act on every request received by that office, without discriminating on the basis of party preference, religion, or other personal information.

Clause 2. The Minister of Immigration shall ascertain to his own satisfaction, through correspondence or conversation, that the prospective immigrant is a real human being with genuine interest in becoming a citizen of the Kingdom of Talossa. The Minister shall be free to inquire of the applicant on any and every subject, and shall be required to collect the name, postal address, telephone number, and e-mail address(es) of the candidate, which information the Minister shall communicate to the Secretary of State. Additionally, the Immigration Minister shall be required to collect an essay, written by the applicant, entitled "Why I am Interested in Becoming a Talossan."

Clause 3. The Minister of Immigration, working with the Seneschál, shall cause the prospective immigrant to be granted an account on Wittenberg, allowing said prospective immigrant to converse with the subjects of the Kingdom gathered there. The Immigration Minister shall verify that the said account is fully-enabled, and that the candidate is able to communicate using this forum with the citizens of the Kingdom. The Immigration Minister shall then begin a single thread on Wittenberg introducing the prospective immigrant to the nation. The "Why I am Interested in Becoming a Talossan" essay shall be published by the Immigration Minister in this introduction. The Immigration Minister is further directed to remind his fellow citizens in this introductory posting that the initiation of new citizens into Talossa is a serious matter and that questioning a prospective citizen is a patriotic obligation of all who love their King and Country.

Clause 4. At any time at least ten days after the granting of the Wittenberg account, any current citizen of Talossa may petition the Secretary of State requesting that a Royal Grant of Citizenship be issued to the prospective citizen. If no such petition is laid before the Secretary of State within thirty days of the granting of the Wittenberg account, the Secretary of State shall notify the Government of this fact, and the Government shall be instructed to terminate the immigration process for the candidate, as described in clause 5 below.

Clause 5. If, at any point during the process, either before or after creation of the Wittenberg account, the Immigration Minister determines that the prospective immigrant shall not be considered further, the prospective immigrant shall be informed of this decision, and shall be made aware that a Grant of Citizenship may yet be obtained by the disappointed applicant if an act of the Ziu be passed directing that such a grant be issued. Any account created for the applicant on Wittenberg shall then be terminated.

Clause 6. If the prospective immigrant is not a user of the Internet, such that he will not be able to participate in the process on Wittenberg, the process as described above shall be followed regardless, except that a Wittenberg account shall not be created for the prospective immigrant, and that the Immigration Minister shall be responsible for communicating all postings on Wittenberg to the prospective immigrant, receiving responses thereto from the prospective immigrant, and posting them on Wittenberg in reply. Additionally, for such persons without Internet access, ten days shall be added to the minimum and maximum time allowed in clause 4 for the presentation to the Secretary of State of any petition for the issuance of a Grant of Citizenship.

Clause 7. The Secretary of State shall, on a date of his choosing, but within a period of ten days after receiving a petition to issue a Grant of Citizenship as described in clause 4, determine the provincial assignment of the prospective immigrant and issue a Royal Grant of Citizenship to the immigrant. This Grant shall be issued under the Royal Seal, either as applied by the Chancery, or, should the Majesty request, by the Sovereign under his or her own hand. If requested by the Government, the Grant may also bear the signatures of the Seneschál and/or Immigration Minister. The Royal Grant shall be promptly issued coincident with the candidate affirming his fealty to the Royal House and his allegiance to the Kingdom by taking any Oath of Talossan Citizenship specified by law. At the time this Royal Grant is issued, and from that point forward, the applicant shall be a full citizen of the Kingdom of Talossa. The fact of the issuance of this Grant shall be posted on Wittenberg by the Secretary of State, that the new citizen may be welcomed by his compatriots. Any and all objections raised to the immigration made after this Royal Grant will be moot.

Clause 8. At any time before a Grant of Citizenship is conferred, the Sovereign, or members representing at least one-third of the Cosà by seats, or members representing at least one-third of the Senäts, or any single Justice of the Uppermost Cort may petition the Chancery that the said Grant of Citizenship shall not be issued until such issuance shall be ordered by an act of the Ziu. The Secretary of State shall be required to grant all such petitions, and shall withhold any issuance of a Royal Grant of Citizenship to the prospective immigrant who is the subject of such a petition until such time as an act of the Ziu directing the issuance of such a grant becomes law. The Immigration Ministry shall in all cases continue to expeditiously follow the immigration process as described in this act, regardless of the presentation of any such petition to the Chancery.

Clause 9. Any and all pre-existing statutes pertaining to the process of immigration into the Kingdom of Talossa, including but not limited to 34RZ2, its amending act 34RZ5, and 34RZ29, excepting only 34RZ9, are hereby repealed and rendered null and void, their provisions wholly replaced by those of this act.

Clause 10. The Seneschal may only in exceptional circumstances petition the Secretary of State to exempt a named immigrant from the requirements and/or provisions (including but not limited to, the introduction by the Immigration Minister and the examination period) of this Act or any other Act, save the requirement to take a Oath of Citizenship and to immediately issue a Royal Grant of Citizenship to the named immigrant, upon receipt of such a Oath. Such a petition may instruct the Secretary of State to assign this named immigrant to a specific province or shall leave it to the Secretary of State to determine the provincial assignment of the prospective immigrant according to any applicable law.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

Mà la Mhà (Senator, Vuode)

Scribe's Notes

1. This Act repeals The Talossan Immigration Act of 2005 (as amended) and The Notification of Parties, Etc., Act

The Youthful Citizenship Clarification Act

35RZ4 — The Youthful Citizenship Clarification Act

WHEREAS the law is not entirely clear on every detail of Talossan citizenship law as it applies to natural-born citizens (dandelions) and other minor citizens, and

WHEREAS this has caused vast confusion and heated argument, now

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts that:

1. Explicit renunciation of Talossan citizenship made by a parent or legal guardian on behalf of a citizen not yet 14 years old shall be considered as the renunciation of the young citizen himself; but no such renunciation will be recognized that is not made explicitly and publicly and in the name of the young citizen.
2. Any citizen who reaches the age of 14 and fails to register and vote will begin accumulating “strikes” just like any other citizen who fails to vote, and will be subject to losing his citizenship (just like any other) when he accumulates three strikes; but his failure to register will not otherwise be taken as a renunciation of citizenship.
3. Any minor child or ward of a Talossan citizen shall be made a citizen on simple application of the Talossan parent or guardian. Such application shall be made to the Secretary of State and shall affirm that any non-Talossan parent or legal guardian of the minor child (according to and under any jurisdiction of the world) accedes to said citizenship. The said minor child shall be made a citizen of the province to which the parent making the described application clings, regardless of the closure status of the province. Said child shall be forever entitled to be known as a Dandelion, and specifically as a Broad-Leaf Dandelion, and shall on reaching the age of 14 years become a voting citizen according to the terms of Article XVIII, Section 7 of the Organic Law and of Section 2 of this Act.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

John Woolley (MC, CLP), Secretár d'Estat

The Anti-Impostor and Liar Act

36RZ10 — The Anti-Impostor and Liar Act

WHEREAS dishonest people may attempt to create multiple identities to apply for Talossan citizenship or to use as "sock puppets" in the Kingdom's internet forums; and

WHEREAS dishonest people may attempt to hijack the identities of real citizens to vote on their behalf or to make public comments in their guise; and

WHEREAS the current laws of the Kingdom do not expressly forbid such forms of dishonesty,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts the following:

Clause 1. Except as provided in Clause 2, whoever does any of the following is guilty of a crime subject to punishment by banishment, revocation of citizenship, any combination of civil disabilities and any other authorized punishments as described in 35RZ34:

1. Makes any fraudulent or dishonest claims or statements on his or her application for citizenship, including his or her claims or statements to the Cort, the Immigration Minister and any deputies of the minister or to Cosâ members.
2. Uses another person's identity or uses an identity that creates the impression of another person to post or convey messages via email or on any public forum.
3. Creates, for purposes of claiming citizenship or with the intent to deceive or mislead other Talossans, more than one identity for use in the Kingdom of Talossa, excepting name-changes that replace an earlier name previously held by the same person.

Clause 2. Officials of the Kingdom of Talossa who create or use false identities as a means to investigate suspicious citizenship applications or other activities involving fraudulent or misleading identities or statements may, if prosecuted under this act, claim exemption from the provisions of this act by demonstrating that any subterfuge employed met all of the following criteria:

1. Was in response to a suspicious circumstance, as reasonably understood;
2. Was reasonably expected to be effective in uncovering fraud; and,
3. Was used only for a brief time and limited to discovering suspected fraud.
4. Can demonstrate that Prime Minister authorized the subterfuge and that the Minister of Defence and the Uppermost Cort were informed of the subterfuge.

Uréu q'estadra sâ:

Danihél Lauriéir (MC, RUMP)

The What's the Difference Act

37RZ2 — The What's the Difference Act

WHEREAS the legal description of a micronation is an important thing to get right, since we have a bunch of laws concerning the relationship of our government and its citizens with micronations, and

WHEREAS the said legal description is lacking, since citizens of nations recognised by the Kingdom of Talossa (such as Taiwan) may be said to be micronationalists, according to some of our laws, and therefore ineligible for citizenship, and

WHEREAS we think we have a good way to distinguish micronations from non-micronations (the citizens of which are of course always welcome to apply for citizenship in the Kingdom of Talossa), and

WHEREAS one of our laws (23RZ35) indicates that citizenship in a micronation is treason, but then a later law (24RZ11) indicates that such citizenship is not a criminal act, but simply constitutes renunciation of citizenship in the Kingdom, but then this second law would seem to be inorganic, so maybe that means micronational citizenship is still treason, but then yet another of our laws (29RZ10) indicates that treason is currently undefined and therefore unpunishable and establishes a commission to legally define treason, but that commission either never met or never concluded its activity, so as it stands any prosecutions under 23RZ35 would seem to be impossible anyway, and

WHEREAS all of this makes for a big mess, and

WHEREAS big messes should be cleaned up, now

THEREFORE be it resolved that

1. The Dual Citizenships Act (23RZ35) is hereby repealed.
 2. The No Dual Citizenships in Fake Countries Act (24RZ11) is hereby repealed.
 3. The Micronation Definition Act (25RZ2) is hereby repealed.
 4. The Put Up or Shut Up Mark II Act (29RZ10) is hereby repealed.
 5. A micronation is hereby legally defined to be any society of persons (whether claiming territorial sovereignty or not) that
 - claims a governmental organization and citizenry and
 - is not a member of the United Nations and
 - is not a member of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization and
 - is not officially recognised by the Kingdom of Talossa.
 6. It is a criminal act for any Talossan citizen to seek, accept, or hold citizenship in a micronation. The penalty for committing such a crime shall be the revocation of Talossan citizenship. The Attorney-General, on being informed of any alleged violation of this act, and upon verifying the same to his personal and legal satisfaction, shall immediately notify the accused that the government has determined that valid cause exists for a criminal case to be brought against the citizen in the Uppermost Cort. After providing this notification, the Attorney-General shall allow ten days for the accused to dissolve any and all allegiance to the micronation, or to organize a defence against the charge. If, after this ten day period, the Attorney-General determines that the criminal act yet continues, he shall immediately file criminal charges against the accused with the Uppermost Cort and there shall seek the prescribed penalty for the violation of this act. If after this ten day period, the Attorney-General determines that the criminal activity has permanently ceased, he shall not file the considered charges, and the accused shall continue as a fully privileged citizen of the Kingdom.
 7. The Semi-Permeable Wall Act (25RZ50), ending and forbidding governmental relationships with micronations, shall remain unamended. It shall be understood that the word "micronation" as used in that legislation shall be meant to be the legal definition accorded that term by clause 5 of this act, or as modified by subsequent legislation.
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8. Any Talossan citizen who desires to belong to an organisation but fears that the organisation falls within the definition of "micronation" contained in clause 5 of this Act may petition to have the organisation listed on a whitelist maintained by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The whitelist shall include organisations which have been the subject of such petitions and participation in which has been determined by the Minister of Foreign Affairs not to be incompatible with Talossan citizenship, in consultation with the Attorney General and with the approval of the Seneschál.
9. The provisions of clause 6 shall not apply to membership in any organisation contained on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs whitelist, and inclusion of any organisation on the whitelist shall not be construed as a recognition of sovereignty or statehood by the Kingdom of Talossa.
10. "Citizenship" in a micronation, as prohibited by clause 6 of this act, shall not include "honourary citizenship," where the honourary citizenship
 - does not entitle the honouree to vote in the micronation's elections,
 - does not entitle the honouree to hold political, governmental, or administrative office in the micronation,
 - does not obligate the honouree, after the grant of honourary citizenship to pay taxes, fees resembling taxes, or membership dues, and
 - does not create any continuing obligation or bond of allegiance to the micronation.
11. Non-citizens who would be in violation of this Act upon becoming Talossan citizens are not eligible for Talossan citizenship, and the Ministry of Immigration may require prospective Talossan citizens to certify that they are not citizens of any micronation. "Honourary citizenship" in a micronation is not a bar to immigration if the prospective Talossan citizen certifies that such honourary citizenship does not involve any obligation or loyalty to, or participation in the activities of, the granting micronation.
12. The Minister of Immigration may bring a petition as described in clause 8 on behalf of prospective citizens, in order to determine their eligibility to immigrate into the Kingdom of Talossa.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

Mà Barôn Tepistà (MC, RUMP)

Scribe's Notes

1. This act was amended to take its current form by 37PD2.
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The O Promise Me Act

37RZ3 — The O Promise Me Act

WHEREAS the immigration procedure, as specified in The Umpteenth Immigration Reform Act (35RZ22, as amended), requires that a prospective citizen shall affirm "his fealty to the Royal House and his allegiance to the Kingdom by taking any Oath of Talossan Citizenship specified by law", and

WHEREAS actually having an "Oath of Talossan Citizenship specified by law" would seem to be a necessary prerequisite to any such affirmation, and

WHEREAS specifying things by law is what we do here in the Ziu, and

WHEREAS an Oath of Talossan Citizenship would be a good thing for us to specify by law, and

WHEREAS if we don't do it, no one will, and

WHEREAS we really need to get around to doing this before we forget again, now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the Ziu and thus, conveniently, be it (just like we were thinking of doing) "specified by law" that:

Section 1. The following text shall be known as The Oath of Talossan Citizenship:

From this day forward, I pledge my loyalty, allegiance, and pious fidelity to the Kingdom of Talossa, to her sovereign King, and to His Majesty's government. I solemnly affirm that I will support and uphold the Organic Law of the Kingdom of Talossa, defend the realm against all enemies, faithfully observe its laws, respect the rights and freedoms of all my fellow citizens, fulfill all my duties and obligations as a Talossan, and humbly appreciate the benefits granted unto me by my King, most especially when those benefits take the form of Talossan currency.

Section 2. Whenever the oath shall be taken in times when the sovereign be female, appropriate changes in the wording of the oath (specifically, using the word "Queen" in place of "King", and "her" in place of "his") shall be made, in due deference to Her Majesty, whosoever she may be.

Section 3. In accordance with law, no Royal Grant of Citizenship shall be issued to a prospective citizen until the said person has recited The Oath of Talossan Citizenship in the presence of a royal personage or member of the Royal Household, or, alternatively, has published to the nation a signed copy of this oath.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

Mà Barôn Tepistà (MC, RUMP)

The People to Provinces (No More Microprovinces) Act

34RZ9 — The People to Provinces (No More Microprovinces) Act

The Ziu hereby takes official action (yet again!) to repair all ambiguity, incompleteness, and silliness in the assignment of people to provinces based on their geographical location. An asterisk (*) indicates a clause which is changed from the previous version of this Act.

1. This Act shall repeal any and all legislation ever passed by the Ziu (apart from Amendments to the Organic Law) concerning the topic.
 2. * The provincial assignments of all Talossan citizens, as of 1 May 2005/XXVII, are unchanged by this Act (but see paragraph 5 below). Included in this provision are the anomalous assignments of Brook Gläfke (Florescia), Albrec'ht Stolfi (Atatürk), and Ián Metáiriâ (Maritiimi-Maxhestic), all of which are confirmed as is.
 3. Future immigrants to Talossa shall be assigned to provinces based on the provisions of this Act. Current citizens who physically move so as to be reassigned to a different province under provisions of this Act shall be reassigned under the provisions of this Act. [Modified by 35RZ23]
 - (a)* Talossan citizens physically living within the boundaries of the Kingdom of Talossa shall be assigned to whichever province they are actually living in. There shall be no exceptions to this rule and this clause overrides all other clauses in this Act.
 - (b) Citizens living outside the boundaries of Talossa shall be assigned to a province corresponding to a geographic zone. The entire globe shall be divided into seven geographic zones so that anyone living anywhere outside Talossa is automatically assigned to the corresponding Talossan province.
 5. No Talossan citizen may transfer his provincial citizenship to a different province, except by physically moving into that province or into the zone corresponding to that province. A citizen living inside or outside of Talossa who moves into an outside zone corresponding to a different province may transfer his citizenship to the new province by law, but in the absence of such a law, is considered assigned to his original province for all purposes.
 6. **ATATÜRK PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Atatürk Province: All suburbs of Milwaukee within Milwaukee County, which lie to the north and east of the City of Milwaukee; the Wisconsin Counties of Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Calumet, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and Door; the nation of Canada; and the U.S. states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Overseas, the nations of Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Republic of Ireland, Cornwall, Turkey, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Xinjiang-Uygur Region of China.
 7. **MUSSOLINI PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Mussolini Province: the Wisconsin counties of Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; and the U.S. states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Overseas, the nations of Italy, San Marino, Vatican City, Armenia, Georgia, plus all nations in Africa not listed elsewhere.
 8. **VUODE PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Vuode Province: The City of Milwaukee (WI) and the U.S. states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. Overseas, the nations of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Western Sahara, Japan, Taiwan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka.
 9. **MARICOPA PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Maricopa Province: the Wisconsin counties of Polk, Barron, St. Croix, Pierce, Dunn, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Clark, Pepin, Buffalo, Trempeleau, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Vernon, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, and Green; and the U.S. states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Hawaii, and California. Overseas, the nations of Spain, Andorra and Spanish-speaking Latin America; and the nations of the
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Indian subcontinent.[Modified by 43RZ25 & 44PD1]

10. **FLORENCIA PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Florencia Province: the Wisconsin counties of Florence, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Iron, Vilas, Burnett, Washburn, Sawyer, Rusk, Taylor, Price, Oneida, Lincoln, Langlade, Forest, Menominee, Shawano, Marinette, Oconto, Outagamie, and Brown; and the U.S. states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Minnesota.[Modified by 43RZ25]
11. **MARITIIMI-MAXHESTIC PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Maritiimi-Maxhestic Province: All suburbs of the City of Milwaukee within Milwaukee County which lie to the south and west of the City of Milwaukee, and also the Wisconsin Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Rock; and the U.S. states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Overseas, the nations of Liechtenstein, Austria, and Germany, East Timor, Madagascar, and the Comoros Islands. In addition, the Falkland Islands and all nations of the Caribbean Islands not listed elsewhere.[Modified by 43RZ25]
12. **CÉZEMBRE PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Cézembre Province: the Wisconsin counties of Marathon, Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Marquette, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Columbia, and Dodge. Overseas, the nations of England, Northern Ireland, France, Monaco, Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Moldova, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Republic of Cyprus and Hungary. In addition, all territories of the world not listed elsewhere.[Modified by 43RZ25]
13. **FIOVA PROVINCE.** Talossan citizens living in the following areas shall be assigned to Fiova Province: The U.S. states of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, the nations of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Brazil, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Kosovo, Albania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and all nations of Asia or the Pacific and Indian Oceans not included elsewhere.[Inserted by 43RZ25]
14. No Talossan citizen shall be assigned to the Territory of Péngöpäts or to any other Talossan territory.
 - (a) All provincial citizenship assignments shall be made when the province to which the citizen is assigned is OPEN to nonresident immigration on the day prior to the naturalization of said citizen. A province shall be CLOSED if its population is equal to or greater than twice the population of the smallest province (by population) on the day prior to the naturalization of said citizen.
 - (b) For purposes of this Act, provinces shall be listed in the following circular order: Cézembre, Florencia, Fiova, Atatürk, Vuode, Maritiimi-Maxhestic, Maricopa, Mussolini.[Modified by 43RZ25]
 - (c) No citizen may be assigned to a "closed" province. In the event that a citizen's assignment may place him in a "closed" province, the citizen is assigned to the next province listed in clause 13b which is not "closed."

Noi urent q'estadra sã:

King Robert I.

Scribe's Notes

- This act was modified by 35RZ23, 43RZ25, and 44PD1

The People to Provinces Improvement Act

35RZ23 — The People to Provinces Improvement Act

WHEREAS The People to Provinces Act (34RZ9) has been in effect through the period of the greatest population growth in Talossa's history, so that we have a pretty good sense of how well it's working, and

WHEREAS it's been working pretty well, but could still be improved,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts the following enhancements and clarifications to the process of assigning citizens to provinces.

DEFINITION: For the purposes of this Act, two people are "closely related" if one of them is

1. the spouse, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, or uncle of the other, or
2. is married to someone who is closely related to the other (in the sense of clause 1).

BE IT ENACTED THAT:

1. If an immigrant is closely related to a Talossan citizen, the immigrant may choose to be assigned to the province to which his Talossan relative belongs, rather than to the province to which he would otherwise be assigned.
2. If one Talossan citizen is closely related to another, he may move his provincial assignment to the province to which his Talossan relative already belongs. But nobody may make such a move more than once in his lifetime, except by the special permission of the Ziu.
3. If any Talossan citizen is re-assigned, by any means, to another province, his/her close relative(s) may move his/her provincial assignment to the province which his/her Talossan relative has been re-assigned to. But nobody may make such a move more than once in his/her lifetime, except by the special permission of the Ziu.

AND WHEREAS it only makes sense that natural-born citizens belong to the same province as their parents, and in fact we've always done it this way, but it isn't actually written in the law anywhere, **BE IT ENACTED THAT**

1. A dandelion, when registered, will be assigned to the province of his Talossan parent. If both his parents are citizens, and they belong to different provinces, the dandelion will be assigned to the province of his mother.
2. A dandelion, whose Talossan parent has been re-assigned, by any means, to another province, shall be automatically re-assigned to the same province as his/her Talossan parent. If both his/her parents are citizens, and they are re-assigned to different provinces, the dandelion will be re-assigned to the province of his mother.

AND WHEREAS a greater degree of identity between the provinces of Talossa and the world geographic regions assigned to them is to be desired, while maintaining a not-too-terribly-unequal distribution of population among the provinces, **BE IT ENACTED THAT**

1. Whenever any Talossan wants to move his provincial assignment to the province in whose assigned area he actually lives, he may do so, provided that either a) the province to which he is moving has a lower population than the province from which he is moving, or b) both provinces are currently closed to immigration.
2. The Secretary of State will be responsible for the various moves and assignments contemplated in this Act, which moves and assignments will take effect on their official announcement by the Secretary of State.
3. This Act supplements the People to Provinces Act, and overrides the second sentence of paragraph 3 and all of paragraph 5 of that Act.

Uréu q'estadra sã,

John Woolley (Senator, Florenciã and MC, CLP)

Scribe's Notes

1. This act was amended by 43PD2, The Keeping Your Loved Ones Close Act.

Corts and Crimes

The Malicious Prosecution Act of 1993

16RC13

The Malicious Prosecution Act of 1993

Wrongful prosecution consists of prosecution characterised by malice, damage, and absence of probable cause. In the event that a person is wrongfully prosecuted, the person may initiate a Malicious Prosecution suit against the person who wrongfully prosecuted him. A Malicious Prosecution suit may be initiated if either a) The person prosecuted is acquitted, or b) The courts refuse to hear the case at all, due to the intended prosecution having no reasonable chance at a successful conviction. To prevail, the plaintiff must prove a) **MALICE** (that the principal purpose of the original prosecution was to harass, or was frivolous, or generally was something other than the desirable end of bringing an offender to justice--malice can be inferred from a lack of probable cause); b) **DAMAGE** (that he has sustained damages affecting his reputation, his liberty, or his property; the damages must involve a loss of time or money); c) **ABSENCE OF PROBABLE CAUSE** (that circumstances never existed which would warrant an ordinary prudent person to believe he was guilty of the supposed offence). Monetary or other constitutional damages may be levied upon conviction for Malicious Prosecution.

Proposed by: Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)

The Talossan Civil and Criminal Codes Act

31RZ14

The Talossan Civil and Criminal Codes Act

WHEREAS under Talossan law, there are no actual, legal prohibitions against murder, rape, robbery, or any other crimes, and

WHEREAS the Kingdom of Talossa is a civilized nation subject to the rule of law (Organic Law, Article XVIII, 8th Covenant),

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby adopts the Civil and Criminal Codes of the State of Wisconsin as national law within the territory of the Kingdom of Talossa, subject to the following restrictions:

Talossan national law is superior to adopted foreign law. Therefore, the Civil and Criminal Codes of Wisconsin shall be law in Talossa only insofar as they are consistent with the Organic Law of the Kingdom of Talossa. The Uppermost Cort shall have the final say upon any real or perceived inconsistencies. Acts of the Ziu establish Talossan national law; therefore, any Law of the Ziu purporting to repeal or change Wisconsin civil or criminal codes, for the purposes of their specific application within the Kingdom of Talossa, shall take precedence over said codes. Uréu q'estadra sã: Robert Ben Madison - (MN-Vuode)

Scribe's Note: The use of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Wisconsin is limited to certain chapters specified in 35RZ21, Enacted by the 35th Cosa.

The What the Heck is the Civil Code of the State of Wisconsin Act

35RZ21 — The What The Heck Is The Civil Code Of The State Of Wisconsin Act

WHEREAS 31RZ14 adopted the "Civil and Criminal Codes of the State of Wisconsin" as national law for the Kingdom of Talossa, and

WHEREAS, there is nothing called the "Civil Code" in Wisconsin law, and

WHEREAS the above description is consequently unclear as to which chapters of the Wisconsin Statutes were intended to be incorporated into Talossan law, now

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby clarifies that:

1. The following chapters of the Wisconsin Statutes constitute the "Civil and Criminal Codes of the State of Wisconsin" for the purposes of The Talossan Civil and Criminal Codes Act, 31RZ14, and subject to the restrictions contained in that act:
 - Chapters 240-243 Fraudulent Conveyances and Contracts
 - Chapters 401-411 Uniform Commercial Code
 - Chapters 421-429 Wisconsin Consumer Act
 - Chapters 700-710 Property
 - Chapters 938-951 Criminal Code
 - Chapter 961 Controlled Substances
2. The above chapters shall be dynamically incorporated into Talossan law, so that future amendments thereto by the State of Wisconsin shall also constitute Talossan law, to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the Organic Law or with acts of the Ziu adopted pursuant to clause 2 of 31RZ14.

Uréu q.estadra sã:

C. M. Siervicül (MC, RUMP)

The Criminal Code Reform Act

35RZ34 — The Criminal Code Reform Act

WHEREAS, 31RZ14 and 35RZ21 have provided the Kingdom with a comprehensive Criminal Code, but

WHEREAS, our Criminal Code was not drafted by Talossans and does not take into account the unique circumstances and needs of the Kingdom, and

WHEREAS, recent events illustrate the need for reform Talossan criminal justice system with a view to tailoring it to our aforementioned circumstances and needs, and

WHEREAS, the severity of certain offenses under the Criminal Code should be enhanced to reflect the especial threat such offenses pose to public order in the Kingdom,

THEREFORE, the Ziu hereby enacts that,

1. The abolishment of common law crimes contained in section 939.10 of the Criminal Code and the abolishment of common law penalties in section 939.61(3) of the Criminal Code shall not be construed to infringe upon the inherent authority of the courts to criminally punish contempt of their authority.
2. Authorized punishments:
 1. **Banishment.** Banishment may be ordered in conjunction with revocation of citizenship in any felony case. Banishment prohibits the former citizen from entering the territory of the Kingdom of Talossa. A former Talossan who has been banished may not be reinstated as a citizen.
 2. **Revocation of citizenship.** A sentence of revocation of citizenship directs the Chancery to remove the offender from the list of Talossan citizens. Simple revocation is without prejudice to a future reapplication for citizenship. Revocation of citizenship may be ordered under the following circumstances:
 - **Felonies.** If a court determines not to impose a sentence of imprisonment pursuant to subparagraph (3) below, the court shall order that the citizenship of the offender be revoked and that he or she be banished from Talossa. In all other felony cases, revocation may be ordered in the discretion of the court.
 - **Misdemeanours.** In addition to any other punishment authorized by law, a court may order revocation of citizenship upon conviction for a misdemeanour only if the court determines, based on the offender's potential for rehabilitation and any aggravating circumstances of the offense(s), that any lesser punishment is unlikely to deter the offender from repeating his or her criminal behavior.
 3. **Imprisonment.** Notwithstanding any other provision of the Criminal Code, upon conviction of any crime for which a sentence of imprisonment is authorized by law, a court shall not order imprisonment as part of a sentence unless the offender is physically present to order into custody, and the Attorney General certifies that appropriate resources are available to the government to carry out the sentence of the court.
 4. **Civil disability.** Civil disabilities may be imposed in conjunction with a suspended sentence upon conviction of any crime for which imprisonment is authorized, but where a sentence of imprisonment or revocation of citizenship has been suspended pursuant to section 3 of this act. Civil disabilities differ from conditions of suspension in that civil disabilities are intended to be punishment in themselves, and violation of a civil disability is punishable as criminal contempt of court rather than as violation of a condition of suspension. Civil disabilities apply to the offender only during the period of suspension (or any lesser portion thereof specified by the court), and may include any or all of the following:
 - Bar from holding national executive office
 - Bar from holding national judicial office
 - Bar from holding national legislative office
 - Bar from holding provincial office
 - Bar from performing military service

- Bar from service in the Royal Household
 - Bar from posting on Wittenberg
5. **Fines.** When a fine or forfeiture is imposed as a component of any sentence, the court shall specify the the period within which the sum must be paid, which period shall not be less than thirty days. The court may, in the interests of justice, allow the offender to pay the sum in more than one installment, according to a schedule prescribed by the court. Willful failure to pay a fine or forfeiture within the time provided is punishable as criminal contempt of court.
 6. **Restitution.** When imposing sentence for any crime or forfeiture, a court, in addition to any other penalty authorized by law, shall order the offender to make full or partial restitution to any victim of a crime considered at sentencing or, if the victim is deceased, to his or her estate, unless the court finds substantial reason not to do so and states the reason on the record. The court must specify a reasonable period of time, not less than thirty days, within which the offender must make restitution. Willful failure to make restitution within the time provided is punishable as criminal contempt of court. Court-ordered restitution shall not bar any victim from pursuing any civil remedies available at law to recover any amount or type of damages not covered by the order of restitution.
 7. **Reprimand.** In all criminal and forfeiture cases, a court may reprimand the offender in addition to (or in lieu of, where no minimum punishment applies) any other authorized punishment.
3. Suspended sentences:
 1. A court may order the suspension of all or part of any sentence, for a period of time not to exceed three times the maximum period of imprisonment authorized for the crimes of which the offender has been convicted, except that when the maximum period of imprisonment is less than two months the maximum period of suspension is six months. In forfeiture cases, a forfeiture may be suspended for a period of up to six months. At the end of the period of suspension ordered by the court, the suspended punishment is rescinded if the offender has not violated any condition of the suspension.
 2. If a court determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the offender violated any condition of his suspension during the period of the suspension, the suspension shall be revoked and the original punishment imposed. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prohibit prosecuting an act violating a condition of suspension as a criminal offense in its own right, either in the same or a separate action as the revocation of suspension.
 3. Refraining from committing any further crimes or forfeitures is an implicit condition of every suspended sentence. Other conditions which may be imposed by the court include, but are not limited to:
 - Injunction from requesting or accepting royal honours
 - Injunction from violating Wittiquette
 - The performance of a fixed amount of community service under the supervision of a public body or not-for-profit organization, as directed or approved by the court.
 4. Increased penalties for certain offenses against public peace and order:
 1. Whoever commits any of the acts prohibited by section 947.0125(3) of the Criminal Code, relating to the unlawful use of computerized communication systems, is guilty of a class C misdemeanour.
 2. Whoever commits any of the acts prohibited by section 947.013(1m) of the Criminal Code, relating to harassment, is guilty of a class C misdemeanour.
 3. Section 939.32(2) of the Criminal Code, relating to reduced penalties for attempted computer crimes, is hereby repealed.
 5. Any class B or class C misdemeanour may be prosecuted as a forfeiture of any class, if the Attorney General determines that such prosecution would best serve the interests of justice.

Ur  u q'estadra s  :

C.M. Siervic  l (MC, RUMP)

The Habeas Corpus Enforcement Act

40RZ4 — The Habeas Corpus Enforcement Act

WHEREAS The "right to a speedy trial" is guaranteed to all Talossan citizens under the Ninth Covenant of Rights and Freedoms; and

WHEREAS This right is not further clarified, nor in any way defined; and

WHEREAS the lack of explanation and definition of such an important right may cause that right to be subsequently denied the accused, with or without the intent of said right being denied; and

WHEREAS such an important right must be clear and concise in order to ensure the proper enforcement thereof; now

THEREFORE, in the interest of providing the accused with the rights granted to him by the ninth Covenant of Rights and Freedoms, the following rights shall be considered to be inalienable and shall be afforded to all citizens in civilian trials:

1. The accused must be informed of the charges against him by the Crown within seven days of said charges being accepted by any national or provincial court.
2. Such notification must be submitted to the accused in writing, by either an electronic medium such as email, a typed letter, or by a handwritten letter. A copy of every such notice shall be archived in the Royal Archives by the Royal Archivist immediately after he receives a copy of said notice. If the notice is given in the form of a hand-written letter, the Royal Archivist shall make a copy of the letter in an electronic format, such that it may be added to the Royal Archives.
3. The Crown shall have up to 90 days from the time of notification of the accused in which to prepare its case. If a case is not prepared by the Crown within the allotted time, a mistrial shall be declared and the charge or charges against the accused shall be rendered null and void.
4. If a case is not prepared within the 90 days limit then the prosecution may request up to an additional 30 days to prepare its case, which shall be granted or denied by the justice assigned to the case. This section takes precedence over section 3
5. The decision shall be based on the legitimacy of reasons given by the Crown, in the interests of justice, equality, and neutrality.
6. If a case is declared null and void then final jeopardy shall apply unless the prosecution is able to provide new evidence against the accused with which to build a case. If a new case is tried then the old evidence may not be used or taken into consideration. A new case must meet the same statute of limitations as described previously.

Noi urent q'estadra sa:

Flip Molinar (MC-FGP)

Eovart Grischun (MC-PP, FGP)

Xhorxh Asmour (MC-ZPT)

The Clerk of Courts Act

42RZ4 — The Clerk of Courts Act

WHEREAS we have a legal system which continues to develop and grow with our Kingdom and

WHEREAS there has been some criticism of the manner in which court cases were handled in terms of timeliness, and

WHEREAS we presently have no formal means of bringing action against a person or entity through our system of Courts so, now

THEREFORE we establish the office of Clerk of Courts. The Clerk shall be an apolitical position appointed by the reigning Monarch upon recommendation of the Prime Minister and shall serve in the following capacities:

1. The clerk shall receive and file actions brought by individuals or their representative attorneys and assign to each requested action a docket number.
2. The clerk shall then assign the case to a Judge, Magistrate or Justice in the lowest court holding jurisdiction over the matter.
3. Judicial assignments shall be made in descending order of seniority. In cases where a clear conflict of interest should arise, the clerk shall assign the case to the next jurist in that order.
4. The clerk shall maintain a record of docket numbers and judicial assignments to be archived along with the final disposition of the case for ease of reference.
5. This file shall be available to any citizen for use in the preparation of legal strategy, the study of law or for any legitimate purpose.
6. Appeals shall be filed as separate actions and will be assigned new docket numbers but shall be archived together with the original action for ease of reference.
7. The Clerk shall acknowledge the receipt of any filing and shall, within 72 business hours of said acknowledgment, assign a docket number and make a judicial assignment.
8. The individual holding the office of Clerk of Courts shall enjoy immunity from civil or criminal suit for any actions performed in the course of his or her official duties while holding this office. This immunity shall be lost upon leaving office. Due to the nature of the Clerk's responsibilities, an individual may not hold the office of Clerk of Courts, or any deputy thereunder, while simultaneously holding office as a Justice, Judge or Magistrate of the Uppermost Cort or any national inferior court.
9. The Clerk of Courts serves at the pleasure of the King and may be dismissed by royal decree. In the case of alleged misconduct, the Clerk of Courts may be removed from office by Prime Dictate.
10. Any individual who shall be found to have accepted bribe or other gratuities for the purposes of manipulating the assignment of jurists shall be guilty of public corruption of an officer of the Court, a felony, and shall suffer a punishment to be determined by the court.

Uréu q'estadra sa:

Capt. T.M. Asmourescu (Senator, Benito)

The Legal Representation Act

42RZ5 — The Legal Representation Act

WHEREAS we currently have the infrastructure for the designation of attorneys and

WHEREAS the functions and responsibilities of attorneys have not been outlined elsewhere and so

THEREFORE, we establish the following guidelines for the practice of law within the realm:

1. The practice of law shall be defined as the representation of individuals, corporations and government bodies before the Uppermost Cort, Military or Provincial Court, or any inferior court established by the Ziu; or the professional discussion or advice on matters of a legal nature.
2. Practice before the Uppermost Cort or any inferior National Court established by the Ziu shall be limited to members of the Royal Talossan Bar who maintain their membership in good standing.
3. Practice before Military Courts shall be restricted to members of the Royal Talossan Bar or to any commissioned officer granted waiver by the Minister of Defence to serve as a legal representative, pursuant to Ministry of Defence guidelines.
4. Practice before Provincial Courts shall be governed by Provincial Law.
5. No part of this law shall limit an individual's ability to represent themselves before any court of the realm.
6. Provincial Premiers shall have the authority to represent their Province, in actions brought before a National Court, as a function of their office. This responsibility may be delegated only to a member of the Royal Talossan Bar. The role of the premier, or any Provincial official, within the provincial court system shall be regulated by applicable provincial law.
7. The use of titles such as lawyer, attorney, barrister, solicitor, or councillor/counselor-at-law or any other title reserved by guidelines of the Royal Talossan Bar shall be restricted to those who are licensed to engage in the practice of law within the realm.
8. Individuals who are party to an action brought before a Court of the realm and cannot find suitable legal representation due to a shortage of qualified practitioners of law, conflicts of interest or for personal reasons to be outlined in a petition presented before the cort, may apply for a waiver to permit any adult Talossan citizen to represent them before the Cort in a specified legal action serving as a legal proxy.
9. Individuals operating under waiver shall not be entitled to present themselves as attorneys, lawyers, barristers, solicitors, or councillor/counselor-at-law, nor shall approval of such waiver imply membership in the Talossan Bar.
10. Petitions for waiver shall be made to the Cort in which the action is to be brought. All waivers shall expire upon the final disposition of the case and shall remain in force through any appeal. Waivers granted by a lower court need not be renewed or reissued if the action is brought before the Uppermost Cort in appeal. Waivers may be terminated by the petitioner or the proxy at any time during court proceedings and shall notify the Court of said termination within 48 hours of its effective date. Waivers may be withdrawn through judicial order in the event of misconduct or inadequate representation.
11. Courts shall grant petitioned waivers unless the designated proxy has been convicted of a felony, has presented themselves unlawfully to be an attorney, lawyer, barrister, solicitor or councillor/counselor of law, has falsely claimed Bar membership or other official standing within the Talossan Bar or has received monetary compensation or other financial consideration in exchange for his/her representational duties or when a suitable member of the bar is available for representation in the matter, unencumbered by conflicts of interest or personal disputes.

Uréu q'estadra sa:

T.M. Asmourescu (Senator, Benito)

The Limitations Act

42RZ11 — The Limitations Act

WHEREAS 14RC30, The Statute of Limitations Act defines that the Statute of Limitations shall be no more than three (3) months from the date of the alleged commission of a crime, and

WHEREAS given the nature and largely Internet basis of the Kingdom of Talossa, a crime can go months, if not years, without being discovered, and

WHEREAS a full and thorough investigation into a crime could take longer than three months, and

RECOGNISING that three months is not a suitable nor adequate length of time for Statutes of Limitations, and

NOTING that a apt period of time should be established that does not prohibit a reasonable investigation nor infringe upon the accused rights, now

THEREFORE the Ziu does hereby enact:

Section 1. The Statute of Limitations on all offences shall be thirty six (36) months, starting from the date the offence is discovered or the 'date of knowledge' of the injured party. If the potential claimant is not at least 14 years old or did not have a sound mind at the time of the discovery/knowledge of the offence, time will not run until date of his 14th birthday or he has sound mind.

Section 2. This Act shall not apply to:

1. any action for which a period of limitation is fixed by any other limitation enactment;
2. fraud upon the court, which for the purpose of this act shall be defined as "to embrace that species of fraud which does, or attempts to, defile the court itself, or is a fraud perpetrated by officers of the court so that the judicial machinery cannot perform in the usual manner its impartial task of adjudging cases that are presented for adjudication."
3. war crimes as they are defined in the Charter of the Nürnberg International Military Tribunal of 8 August 1945
4. crimes against humanity, whether committed in time of war or in time of peace, as defined in the Charter of the Nürnberg International Military Tribunal Tribunal of 8 August 1945, eviction by armed attack or occupation, inhuman acts resulting from the policy of apartheid, and the crime of genocide as defined in the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Section 3. If any person commits a series of illegal acts or commits a continuing crime the period of limitation shall begin to run from the date of the last act in the series.

Section 4. Nothing in this Act shall:

1. enable any action to be brought which was barred before the operative date by any enactment repealed by this Act
2. affect any action commenced before the date this act came into force.

FURTHERMORE, 14RC30, The Statute of Limitations Act, is hereby repealed.

Noi urent q'estadra sa:

HM Government, represented by:

Litz Cjantscheir, Seneschal (MC, RUMP)

Baron Hooligan, Distain (MC, RUMP)

The Legal Appeals Act

43RZ2 — The Legal Appeals Act

WHEREAS our ever growing legal system now has a functioning inferior court and

WHEREAS decisions by all inferior national and provincial courts may be appealed to the Uppermost Cort (OrgLaw Article XVII, Section 9 for provincial courts) and

WHEREAS since we're organizing everything else, we might as well put a little structure to how appeals shall be handled so

THEREFORE, it shall be understood that any provincial court decision may be appealed at the National level before the lowest inferior court and that any decision by this court may be appealed to the Uppermost Cort. National courts shall not interpret or rule on matters of provincial law unless the province has no system of courts, has not proclaimed a constitution or has standing law that matters of provincial law be handled through National Courts. Rather, the decisions of these courts will ensure no provincial court decision runs contrary to the Organic or Statutory Laws of the Kingdom, and that the rights of all involves parties, as guaranteed by the Rights and Covenants of the Organic Law, are protected.

FURTHERMORE, all appeals, as with other court actions, shall be filed with the Clerk of Courts. Upon official judicial assignment, the Justice(s), Judge or Magistrate may either dismiss the case, by declining to hear it, or begin hearing opening arguments in the matter as presented by all relevant parties.

FURTHERMORE, appeals or other actions brought before the Uppermost Cort shall be heard within 90 calendar days from the date of assignment by the Clerk of Courts. Should this time elapse and no decision be rendered as to whether the Uppermost Cort will hear the matter brought before it, the court will have implied unwillingness to hear the case and the decision of the lower court shall be upheld without prejudice. Parties may then re-file their appeal a final time after waiting an additional 90 days. If the court declines to hear, or fails to respond within 90 days, the decision of the lower court shall be upheld and no further appeal shall be permitted.

Uréu q'estadra sa:

Capt. T.M. Asmourescu (Senator, Benito)

The Bar Membership Act

43RZ9 — The Bar Membership Act

WHEREAS becoming a member of The Bar is extremely hard to do at the moment,

WHEREAS the current form of The Bar Exam is not apt nor adequate to Talossa's needs

WHEREAS a more solid structure which trains Lawyers in how to be Lawyers is needed

WHEREAS who can or cannot be a member of the Bar has not been addressed

WHEREAS these issues need to be seriously addressed

WHEREAS we all are aware of the current problems in the Justice Sector and there is no need for any more
WHEREAS

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Ziu that:

Section 1.

- (a) Anyone who is entitled to vote in a General Election in the Kingdom of Talossa and satisfies all conditions set out in Section 2, shall be eligible to become a member of the Royal Talossan Bar ("The Bar"), except those excluded from membership by this Act.
- (b) Satisfying the Conditions of this Act does not guarantee Admission to the Bar nor confers upon any person(s) any rights to be admitted to the Bar. Admission to the Bar and the Admission Policy of the Bar shall be at the sole discretion of The Chancellor of the Royal Talossan Bar (hereinafter referred to as "The Chancellor").

Section 2.

- (a) The following conditions must be met to be eligible for admission into the Royal Talossan Bar:
 - (i) The applicant must be at eligible to vote in a Talossan General Election and have been a citizen in good standing for not less than six months.
 - (ii) The applicant must have completed a course in the study of Law in "The Royal Law Academy" and obtained a final grade of 80% or more.
 - (iii) After successful completion course mentioned in ii) above, the applicant will be granted, at the discretion of the Chancellor, Student Membership in the Bar and must spend three months as a apprentice ("Devil") of a qualified member of The Bar. The applicant must complete with a grade of 80% of more, all assignments and/or examinations given to him/her by The Chancellor and/or any member of The Bar authorised by The Chancellor to conduct such assignments and/or Examinations.
- (b) For the purposes of ii) and iii) in subsection a) above, all assignments, examinations, coursework, course syllabus and/or any related material will be set by The Chancellor and/or his/her appointed agent.
- (c) If an applicant fails any part of the required examinations and/or assignments and/or any other examination set by The Chancellor and/or this Act, s/he is only required to repeat the parts s/he failed, provided such a repeat is sat within 18 months of the initial sitting of the examination.

Section 3.

- (a) The Royal Law Academy (hereinafter referred to as "The Academy") shall be a branch of The Bar charged with the education and training of citizens in the field of Talossan Law and any other subject or field necessary to the properly equip students in the practise to the highest professional standard required from them.
 - (b) The Chancellor and/or his/her appointed agent shall be charged with the running, administration and care of The Academy.
 - (c) The Academy shall be the sole educational institute in Talossa charged with the education of Law and the education of Trainee Lawyers and/or Barristers and/or Solicitors in Talossan Law.
-

- (d) The Academy shall have exclusive and inalienable rights to confer Diplomas, Degrees, be they Bachelor or Masters and Doctorates in Talossan Law.
- (e) Persons who complete a course in The Academy and reach the course's pass requirements, shall be entitled to bear the initials, Dip.T.L and/or B.T.L and/or M.T.L and/or D.T.L and/or PhD.T.L, as applicable to courses s/he has passed and awards conferred upon him/her.
- (f) It shall be an offense for any person to pretend, deceive or use false, altered or forged documents to convince or to make another person believe s/he has an award from the Academy, when in fact s/he does not.
- (g) The Academy shall have the right to strip and/or remove at anytime, any or all awards conferred upon any person, if it finds that said person has acted dishonestly or committed fraud in his/her assignments and/or examinations. This right shall also extend to person's who the Academy deems unfit to bear such awards by means of their behaviour, conduct and/or actions.
- (h) The Academy may sue and/or be sued in its own name as a corporate body.
- (i) The Academy may from time to time establish, alter or revoke its own rules and regulations provided such rules are not in breach of this Act, Talossan Law and/or the Organic Law.

Section 4.

- (a) The Chancellor shall have the right to refuse entry or membership of the Royal Talossan Bar to anyone s/he deems unsuitable or unfit for membership, even if s/he satisfies the conditions set out by this Act. Any person(s) refused membership may appeal the decision of The Chancellor to the Uppermost Court. The burden of proof shall be on him/her to prove s/he was unfairly and without due and or just cause denied membership of the Royal Talossan Bar.
- (b) The Chancellor shall have the right to expel, suspend and/or impose restrictions upon any member of The Bar who breaches The Bar's Code of Conduct and/or in the opinion of The Chancellor has by his/her actions, behaviour and/or conduct warranted apt action.

Section 5.

- (a) Upon satisfying the conditions set out in Sections 1 and 2, the applicant must in writing to The Chancellor, requesting to be admitted into The Bar. The Chancellor may refuse or grant such an application, stating reasons for any refusal, if applicable.
- (b) Successful applicants will be admitted to The Bar with full membership rights and granted the title of "Junior Counsel", which shall entitle them to represent clients in any Talossan Court, as set by Law and/or by the rules or constitution of The Bar.
- (c) Members of the Bar who have shown distinction and high professional standards in the practise of Talossan Law, may at the discretion of The Chancellor be appointed as "Senior Counsel" and shall be entitled to extra privileges and rights as set by Law and/or by the rules or constitution of The Bar.

Section 6.

- (a) The following office holders may, at the discretion of The Chancellor, be exempt from the requirements of Sections 1 & 2 of this Act and be granted Full Membership of The Bar while they hold such office or until the next General Election, whichever is applicable and/or sooner. Should the office holder resign or leave or otherwise vacate the office to which s/he was granted membership, his/her membership shall immediately cease the instant s/he vacates said office. Membership may at whim be terminated at the discretion of The Chancellor.
 1. The Prime Minister
 2. The Distain
 3. The Minister of Justice
 4. Judges of the Uppermost Court
 5. Judges of any inferior court

- (b) The Chancellor may grant “Honorary Membership” to any Talossan who has shown excellence and dedication in the field of Talossan Law. Such membership shall only entitled the Honorary Member in all rights and privileges of membership of the Bar save voting rights and the right to represent in any Talossan Court.
- (c) Current and past Chancellors of the Royal Talossan Bar shall be entitled to be Full Members of the Bar for life and may not be expelled, save in serious circumstances.
- **Section 7.** Any rules, regulations and/or code of conduct not set by this Act, Talossan Law or by the Organic Law, shall be a matter for the Bar to set itself as far as permissible by the aforementioned Laws.

Noi urent q'estadra sa:

HM Government, represented by:

Litz Cjantscheir, Seneschal (MC, RUMP)

Martì Prevuost, Minister of Culture & Stuff (MC, RUMP)

Adm. T.M. Asmourescu, Minister of Justice (Senator, Benito)

The Bernard P. Fife Act

43RZ28 — The Bernard P. Fife Act

WHEREAS the office of Clerk of Courts was established in 42RZ4 and

WHEREAS the office is necessary to channel cases through judicial channels and

WHEREAS what is not addressed in that act is what happens in the event of an excusable absence which prevents the Clerk from assigning a case within the 72 hour window so

THEREFORE, in the event the clerk fails to assign a case within the 72 hour window and such tardiness is result of one or more of the following conditions:

1. Active Military Service (In the Armed Forces of Talossa or an Allied Nation)
2. Birth or Death of an immediate family member
3. Marriage or Divorce
4. Any circumstance which is beyond the power or control of the Clerk and which would hinder a reasonable person from executing these duties

the Clerk's absence shall be deemed excused and no further penalty should be pursued.

In the event the clerk anticipates a length absence, even for an excused purpose, s/he should consider resignation to ensure the people are adequately served.

FURTHERMORE, the Clerk may deputize Court Officers to assist in the execution of these duties. Such deputization shall be made publicly by the Clerk and may be for a temporary or indefinite term, which the Clerk shall stipulate in the public notice of deputization.

1. The Deputized Officer shall have authority to assign judicial cases immediately after the initial 72 hours have passed from the initial filing if the Clerk fails to make the assignment during that time period.
 2. The Deputized Officer shall follow the procedures set forth in the Clerk of Courts Act with regards to the assignment of cases and shall do so impartially without regard for political, personal or financial consideration.
 3. The Officer shall serve at the pleasure of the King and may be removed by the King at any time. However, the principal supervision of the Officer shall fall to the Clerk of Courts, who shall retain the right to dismiss the Officer as well.
 4. Due to the nature of these duties, no deputy shall be appointed who is seated on the bench of the Uppermost Cort or any inferior cort. Nor shall any appointee hold the portfolio of Attorney General or Minister of Justice.
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5. The Deputy shall be permitted to make the initial judicial assignment (that is, the assignment within the initial 72 hour window) in situations where the Clerk is party to a filed case or where another conflict of interest would prevent the Clerk from serving on a particular case filing.

Uréu q'estadra sa:

T.M. Asmourescu, Minister of Justice

El Regeu en volt.

— John R

The Judicial Retirement Act

43RZ15 — The Judicial Retirement Act

WHEREAS Justices, Judges and Magistrates have a tendency to fall inactive and **WHEREAS** inactive courts can gunk up the works and

WHEREAS we can always remove inactive Jurists but

WHEREAS removing someone from office carries with it a certain degree of embarrassment so

THEREFORE, a system of Judicial Retirement is established.

1. Justices of the Uppermost Cort and Judges of any inferior court, may retire through voluntary leave of office. This shall be accomplished through submitting a letter of retirement to the King. The retirement shall take effect immediately upon confirmed receipt by the King or an authorized representative.
2. Justices (or Judges) may be compelled to retire through organic removal from office through an act of the Ziu in accordance with Article XVI Section 1 of the Organic Law. In such case, the Ziu shall stipulate whether the removal is punitive in nature or simply to compel retirement. In either case, such measure shall include a clear and objective narrative which highlights the misconduct or negligence which resulted in a punitive removal from office, or the merits and career highlights of a retired Jurist, respectively.
3. Retired Justices shall enjoy the style "Very Honourable Mister/Madame" for life in commemoration of their service to the Nation, and may use the title "Justice Emeritus."
4. Retired Judges or Magistrates shall enjoy the style "Honorable Mister/Madame" for life in commemoration of their service to the Nation, and may utilize the title "Retired Judge/Magistrate."
5. Retired status will be honorary in nature and shall not confer any authority or responsibility within any Talossan Court or the Royal Talossan Bar or over its members, students or associates. Neither shall these titles, in and of themselves, confer membership in the Royal Talossan Bar enabling the holder to engage in the practice of law.
6. Retired status can be revoked only in the event of a conviction by a Talossan Court for misconduct while serving in a judicial capacity. In the event of such conviction, revocation of retirement privileges shall be contained as part of the sentencing order. Retired status can also be revoked by the Ziu through majority vote and approval by the Monarch. Such legislative action can be taken only after the retiree has been convicted by a Talossan Court for misconduct while serving in a judicial capacity and only after all appeals have been exhausted.
7. Retired status will also be revoked in the event the retiree shall be convicted of a felony by any Court of the Realm. Felony convictions by a provincial court shall be forwarded to the Minister of Justice for review. If cause for revocation of retirement status is found based upon the nature of the conviction, the Minister of Justice shall propose or cause to be proposed a measure of the Ziu to revoke any and all privileges of retirement from the accused, after all appeals have been exhausted.
8. Retired status shall be considered waived if a retired Justice, Judge or Magistrate resigns his/her citizenship and shall be considered revoked if the retiree has his/her citizenship terminated by a Court of the Realm.

Uréu q'estadra sa:

T.M. Asmourescu (Minister of Justice)

Bureaucracy and Legislation

An Act to Finally Put a Limit on How Many Bills You Can Submit

8RC5 — An Act to Finally Put a Limit on How Many Bills You Can Submit

The Cosâ hereby repeals all bills which conflict with the following. Each political party may submit a limited number of bills to the Clark every month. The limit is equal to the number of people who voted for the party in the previous election. Thus, one-person parties may submit one bill per month; a party which gets five votes may submit five bills per month. Please let this be the end of this issue!!

Proposed by: *John Jahn (TNP-Pórt Maxhestic), Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)*

The You Have Two (Read My Lips: Two) Choices Act

23RZ39 — The You Have Two (Read My Lips: Two) Choices Act

WHEREAS, the Organic Law specifies that one must either vote 'yes' or 'no' on the Vote of Confidence, so one can not abstain from the Vote of Confidence; and

WHEREAS, this has not been the case of many MC's in our Kingdom's history, who, despite the law, have abstained; and

WHEREAS, these abstentions are counted as 'invalid votes' and not considered, thus exemplifying an abstention; and

WHEREAS, we can not allow such mockery of the Organic Law;

THEREFORE, The Secretary of State will punish all Members of the Cosâ who cast invalid votes in the Vote of Confidence; the punishment being the declaration of said member's votes in the same Clark as null and void.

Uréu q'estadra sâ:

Albrec'ht Stolfi - (TCP-Maricopa)

Scribe's Notes

1. This act passed the Cosa 6-5-4 and the Senate 3-1-2.
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The Cosâ Vote Correctional Program

32RZ3

The Cosâ Vote Correctional Program

WHEREAS mistake frequently occur in the initial of a party on a ballot AND

WHEREAS certain parties, such as the GREY party who became the GCP party changed their initials AND

WHEREAS in other cases, two parties have merges together officially AND

WHEREAS in at least two cases a party received votes and was later hijacked by another person who registered the party to retrieve the votes AND

WHEREAS a voter should not lose a vote or worse, have a vote stolen when the intent of the vote was clear, but different than expressed on the ballot

THEREFORE the Ziu resolves that:

1. The name or abbreviation of a political party applying for registration must not resemble the name or abbreviation of another party. There is a resemblance between party names or abbreviations when, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, there is a risk of confusing them. If the party intends to adopt Talossan and English versions of its name, both versions must be submitted with the application.
2. If during an election to the Cosâ, an elector mistakenly write or type the name or abbreviation of the party he intent to vote for and that in the opinion of the Secretary of State the intention of the voter was clear, the Secretary of State may appropriately correct the vote. Any electors may contest this in Cort.
3. Two or more registered parties may apply to the Secretary of State to merge their parties and become a single registered party. If during an election to the Cosâ, an elector vote for a party that has reported a merge to the Secretary of State prior to the election, the Secretary of State may credit the vote to the new party. Any electors may contest this in Cort.
4. If during an election to the Cosâ, an elector vote for a party that is not registered, and that this vote cannot, under this Act, be attributed to another party, this vote shall be considered "spoiled ballot". Any electors may contest this in Cort.

Urëu q'estadra sâ: Martî Páir Furxhéir - (Secretary of State)

Paper Ballots-It's About Time! Act

33RZ5 — Paper Ballots - It's About Time! Act

WHEREAS, citizens of Talossa should be able to vote with ease, including voting by mail; and

WHEREAS, there is not a standard ballot or voting system designed for voting by mail; and

WHEREAS, paper ballots if developed would provide this greater ease and give Talossans everywhere a more tangible connection with the nation.

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby declares that paper ballots shall be developed by the Secretary of State for use in each election; commencing with the next general election. These ballots shall be made available for download online, so that individual citizens and/or political parties may print, distribute and use these ballots to vote. Each ballot will contain a space for the voter's name and signature, and whatever other requirements are mandated by law. Clear voting instructions in both Talossan and English will be included with each ballot. In order to be counted in the election, the ballots must be received by the Secretary of State on or before election day.

The Ziu further declares that the Prime Minister, in cases of a national emergency or crisis, may override this legislation through the use of a Prime Dictate.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

Mark Hamilton (MN - Atatürk)

The Freedom of Information and Privacy (Gov.) Act

40RZ9 — The Freedom of Information and Privacy (Gov.) Act

WHEREAS there has been a call for greater levels of transparency from the government and it's agencies, and

WHEREAS we should take measures to ensure this, and

WHEREAS this will probably be a sufficient enough measure to last the test of time without further measure ever being required, and

WHEREAS at the same time we should take measures to protect certain information from scrutiny for the sakes of privacy and security, now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the Ziu that the government of the Kingdom of Talossa has the duty and responsibility to make public information about and held by the government's cabinet ministries and sub offices within the guidelines set below,

SECTION 1: INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR REQUEST

1. A citizen may only request access to information that has been recorded on paper, computer file, video file and/or audio file. Unrecorded opinion does not fall within the scope of this legislation.
2. A citizen may request information regarding the business of the government's executive offices and the government's cabinet ministries so long as the information being requested does not conflict with SECTIONs 2, 4 or 5 of this act.
3. Leaders of political parties may access some personal contact details as set out in SECTION 5 of this act.

SECTION 2: INFORMATION EXEMPT FROM REQUEST

The type of information not available for access is outlined as follows:

1. Records that are of a personal nature where the disclosure of such records would clearly infringe a citizen's individual privacy in accordance with the Sixth Covenant of Article XIX (Covenant of Rights and Freedoms) of the 1997 Organic Law of the Kingdom of Talossa. This also includes private medical, counseling, or psychological records.
2. Records of a law enforcement or military agency only when the records meet one or more of the following criteria:
 1. The records would identify informants or witnesses,
 2. The records would identify undercover officers,
 3. The records would provide personal information of officers or officer's family members,
 4. The records would provide details of current operations or protocol. This includes details of communication codes and plans of deployment.
 5. The records would endanger the life or safety of officers or officer's families if the information was disclosed.
 6. The records are of an ongoing investigation.
 7. Records that fall within the scope of medical practitioner - patient privilege, attorney - client privilege, religious figure privilege, or any and all current and future privilege recognized by Statutory Law, Organic Law or Cort Rule.
 8. Records of security measures and records that would hinder the body's ability to maintain the physical security of custodial or penal institutions occupied by persons arrested or convicted of a crime or admitted because of a mental disability.
3. Conversation logs that may be regarded as private may also be excluded from the scope of this legislation.

NB: This list of exclusions may be amended by future Statutory Laws that may be passed as seen fit by the Ziu.

SECTION 3: BURDEN OF PROOF

1. The burden of proof falls on the body that has been asked to disclose any and all requested information. The requester of the information does not have an obligation to provide an explanation for their request.
2. If a request for information is denied by the body then an explanation as to why the request has been denied must be given.
3. If a body fails to disclose requested information without a valid reason then the uppermost cort, or any other cort as set up by the Ziu, will reserve the right to force the body to disclose.
4. The Corts will also arbitrate cases in which a requester feels a given reason was not sufficient enough to deny the request.

SECTION 4: DATA PROTECTION

1. Personal information such as, but not limited to, private mailing addresses, contact telephone numbers and private email addresses, given names, ages, date of births and national security numbers shall be held on file and shall only be accessed by the Secretary of State or The King without prior permission of the person to whom the information relates to. In all other instances permission must be obtained by the person to whom the personal information relates to.
2. The type of information and records described in clause 1 above shall never be passed on to outside agencies for the purposes of data farming or market research. The details may be passed onto non-Talossan law enforcement agencies in the interest of international law enforcement and co-operation.
3. Personal Information described in clause 1 above shall never be published on any public website belonging to the Kingdom as an asset.

SECTION 5: INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS

An Electorate Database shall be made available to political party leaders.

1. The Database shall only be accessible by leaders of parties which have been fully registered with the Chancery.
2. The Database shall contain the following information on each of the Kingdom's Citizens only: Name, Province, E-Mail address.
3. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the database is kept non-public and can only be viewed by the audience intended.
4. Additional information may be held upon the database against any given person ONLY if that person requests such information to be included.
5. Any citizen may request to opt-out of being included in this database for any reason at any time by notifying the database administrator.

FURTHERMORE the bill referenced 25RZ99 is hereby repealed due to the fact that the Freedom of Information sections above renders 25RZ99 unnecessary while adding a level of optional privacy to the same concept.

Noi urent q'estadra sa,

The Right Honourable Éovart Grischun (MC - PP, FGP)

El Túischac'h Flip Molinar (MC - FGP)

The Right Honourable Brad Holmes (Senator - Ataturk)

The Verbal Resignation Dictate

43PD1 — The Verbal Resignation Dictate

I, Erschévep Cjantscheir, Seneschal del Regipäts Talossan, with all duly vested authority and stuff, do hereby and forthwith declare the following Prime Dictate, beseeching his Majesty the King to grant royal assent with all due celerity that it might become law:

WHEREAS Baron Fritz von Buchholtz has been a esteemed and well respected citizen of the Great Nation of Talossa for many a year

WHEREAS in that time, Lord Fritz has served our nation honourably, selflessly and admirably in numerous roles, not only in times of hardship and struggle, but also in times of renaissance and prosperity.

WHEREAS the Nation of Talossa stands hugely indebted to Lord Fritz, for without his toil and efforts, the nation of Talossa that we know and love today would never have come to be.

WHEREAS as a Nation and a Community of Talossans, we offer our deepest and sincerest thanks to Lord Fritz, for again without whom our community would not be here and many Talossans would never have gotten to know each other or forge the friendships we have today.

WHEREAS the Nation of Talossa is saddened to hear of the present afflictions and ill health affecting the good Baron and wishes him a speedy and full recovery.

WHEREAS due to these afflictions and ill health, Lord Fritz has tendered verbally to His Majesty the King his resignation from the benches of the Uppermost Cort, which like all his offices he served to the utmost of his ability and with distinction.

WHEREAS it is with heavy heart and sorrow that the Nation accepts Lord Fritz's resignation and collectively hopes he will be once again be a active member of our growing community.

WHEREAS there is no mechanism in Talossa Law to allow a Verbal Resignation, such as the one Lord Fritz gave to the King;

WHEREAS we cannot reasonably expect those in poor health to write and submit a letter of resignation, when a verified verbal resignation can suffice.

THEREFORE BE IT KNOWN:

Section 1: The Holder of any Talossan Office, Organic or Statutory, except the King and the Prime Minister, may resign his/her office by verbal communication provided that:

- (a) S/He provides a reasonable valid explanation that s/he cannot for whatever reason submit his/her resignation in writing and/or it cannot be reasonably expected for him/her to submit their resignation in writing based upon his/her current health and/or personal circumstances.
- (b) Such verbal communication of his/her resignation must be made to and witnessed by either:
 - (i) The King and/or his duly appointed agent or;
 - (ii) The Prime Minister and/or his/her duly appointed agent or;
 - (iii) The Secretary of State and his/her duly appointed agent.

Only verbal communication of resignation to made to and witnessed by one or more the of the above (hereinafter referred to as "the Witness"), shall be deemed a valid and lawful resignation.

Section 2: Upon receipt of such verbal resignation, the Witness shall, after taking all reasonable measures to ensure it is the true intention of the office holder to resign his/her office, immediately post on a publicly accessible board on Witt (or its current equivalent) a sworn, signed and dated declaration/affidavit that s/he has witnessed or was the recipient of a verbal communication in which the aforementioned Office Holder has stated his/her clear and irrevocable decision to immediately resign his/her office and which states said office(s).

- (a) Such resignation shall take effect three (3) days from the date of posting of said Declaration/Affidavit.
- (b) The Declaration/Affidavit shall be considered as a written resignation directly from the person(s) resigning his/her office, if a written resignation is required by any provisions of the Organic Law and/or any Statutory Law.
- (c) It is an offence to knowingly or maliciously make a Declaration/Affidavit that one knows to be false and/or to impersonate via whatever means a Office Holder with a view to convince or otherwise lead the Witness to believe that it is the said Office Holder's intention to resign. Such crimes shall be punishable at the discretion of the Court.

Done under my hand and seal, as from Kenwood House, this the 5th day of May in the Year of Our Lord, 2012, in the 6th year of the reign of our gracious sovereign King John, and of the independence of Talossa the 33rd.

Litz Cjantscheir
Seneschal

Elections

It's Midnight in Talossa... Do You Know Where Your Voters Are?

16RC3

It's Midnight in Talossa... Do You Know Where Your Voters Are?

Whereas, few of us really want to hang around John's neighborhood at midnight, and Whereas having election deadlines come at midnight leads to some weird situations and is disruptive to some schedules, Therefore, notwithstanding the purely traditional practice of "keeping the polls open" till midnight of the last day of an election (or of a month, for Clark purposes), the Secretary of State is hereby instructed to keep a sort-of conventional "business day" where the deadline for any official RT business (ballots, Clarks, etc.) is set at 7:30 p.m. of the day in question.

Proposed by: Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)

The Draconian Campaign Publicity Act

18RC26

Editing The Draconian Campaign Publicity Act

The Cosâ hereby provides for the public's right to know in the field of election campaigns by enacting the following into law:

Because it is unethical and unTalossan to conduct "secret" election campaigns hidden from voters, historians, and journalists, the Cosâ hereby stands RESOLVED: The dissemination of "Political Adverts" (written political advertisements, mailings, formal appeals for votes, and all similar documents which the Cort considers to be variations thereof) is regulated according to the following law. 1) Political Adverts may be distributed as part of a package along with national ballots, in such a manner that every citizen receiving a ballot receives the same Political Adverts; 2) Political Adverts may also (or instead) be disseminated by publishing them in reputable Talossan newspapers. (For the purpose of this Act, a "reputable" newspaper is defined as one that has published continuously for at least one year, with a minimum of ten issues per year and a minimum of seven subscribers. This provision is included to prevent people from slapping a masthead onto an Advert and calling it a "newspaper.") 3) The use of mail, hand-delivery, fax, or any other means to evade rules 1 and/or 2, as given above, is a criminal offence which shall be punished by deprivation of Cosâ seats or other appropriate measures as the Cort shall inflict.

Urëu q'estadra sâ: Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)

[Editor's note: The wording of this act seems to allow for posting campaign literature on Witt, but not e-mail.]

The Propaganda Honesty Act

18RC6

The Propaganda Honesty Act

All campaign literature issued by any individual or party must henceforth contain on said literature the name(s) of the writer(s) of said literature, in such form as to be legible and comprehensible to the average reader of said literature. This does not apply to the 10x7cm advert or 50-word statement given to the Secretary of State.

Uréu q'estadra sã: Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)

The Election Law Act

33RZ15 — The Election Law Act

The Ziu hereby establishes guidelines for the conduct of General Elections, and instructs the office of the Secretary of State to implement them at once.

1. The Secretary of State shall make available, through a website dedicated to this purpose, the text of the election ballot. The ballot shall, for the next federal election, contain a space for a yes or no vote on Organic Law amendments passed during this Cosâ, as well as contain spaces for provincial and senatorial voting. (The legality of votes cast for provincial and senatorial elections on the ballot shall be dependent on voters' approval of said laws in a public referendum, on the same ballot.) The ballot shall be in a .pdf or other graphical format. The ballot shall have space on it for the voter to indicate his name and relevant contact information.
2. Any citizen of Talossa may download, make copies of, and distribute said ballot. Any citizen of Talossa may vote on the ballot and send it in, by mail, to the Office of the Secretary of State. In addition, the Office of the Secretary of State shall make available telephone and e-mail contact information so voters can cast their votes through those media.
3. All votes cast are be presumed to be valid. The validity of any vote may be challenged by any Talossan citizen after it is counted, by presenting the challenge as a case to the Uppermost Cort, with all available evidence. Should the Cort choose to hear the case, and subsequently find that a ballot has been cast or counted illegally, the final vote tally shall be adjusted to disregard the invalid vote. Special attention shall be paid to non-citizens who might attempt to forge ballots in order to interfere with or embarrass Talossa's democratic electoral process.
4. This Act shall take effect upon public ratification of RZ14.11.04, in a public referendum; failing such ratification, this Act shall be null and void.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

King Robert I

The Ballot Security Act

36RZ9 — The Ballot Security Act

WHEREAS there have, in the recent past, been attempts to subvert Talossan elections by the submission of forged ballots, and

WHEREAS there is very little mechanism under current law to prevent such forgeries, and

WHEREAS their detection has hitherto been rather hit-and-miss, and

WHEREAS it is essential to the well-being of the nation that the people be able to trust the electoral system,

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby enacts that

1. At each general or special nation-wide election, the Chancery shall provide to each voter a personal security code (PSC). The PSC shall be a number or password which can serve to authenticate the voter's ballot.
2. The Chancery shall take care that the PSCs are assigned in an unpredictably random fashion, and that the list of assigned PSCs is kept secure.
3. The Chancery may email a PSC to any voter who has a known email address, and shall mail a PSC to each voter who has no known email address (but whose physical address is known) together with that voter's ballot papers.
4. Every ballot or vote cast on Wittenberg, and every ballot or vote cast otherwise that contains the voter's correct PSC, shall be counted. But if a ballot or vote not cast on Wittenberg does not contain the voter's correct PSC, the Chancery shall attempt by whatever means the Secretary of State deems necessary and sufficient to determine whether the vote is valid, and shall not count the vote unless its validity can be so established. The Chancery shall report to the Uppermost Cort, before the final results of the election shall be certified, regarding each such vote, the means used to determine its validity, and the conclusion reached.

Uréu q'estadra sã:

John Woolley, UrN (Senator for Florenciâ)

The Talossan Government Transparency Act

39RZ16 — The Talossan Government Transparency Act

WHEREAS, transparency in government is vital to a free and active nation, and inspires both confidence and trust among the citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the activities of the Prime Minister and his appointed Ministers are benchmarks for progress within the Kingdom, and information about progress within the PM's government and ministries should be made available to all citizens on a regular basis; now

THEREFORE, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Talossa is directed to issue a report every two months, detailing actions taken by his or her office and appointed Ministers. The first report of a new Prime Minister will be delivered within the first month of taking office, and subsequent reports will be issued no less often than every two months thereafter. If possible reports will be posted in the primary forum, rather virtual or physical, however, they must emailed to all citizens immediately after their completion.

ADDITIONALLY a blog may be set up for the Prime Minister to post the report on instead of, or in addition to, the other requirements for distribution stated above

FURTHERMORE, each report must be issued no sooner than the first day of the month in which it is due to be filed, and no later than the last day of said month. If the Prime Minister is unable to file such a report by the deadlines specified above, he or she may delegate the task to the Distain or other member of the government, provided that their signature, as well as that of the Prime Minister, are affixed to the report.

Noi urent q'estadra sa:

Flip Molinar (MC, FGP)

Danihél Forestál (MC, PP)

Ma la Mha, Baron Tepistà (MC, RUMP)

Matáiwos Vürinalt (MC, Independent)

T.M. Asmourescu (MC, RDP)

Ieremiac'h Ventrutx (Senator, Florencia)

The Registration Act

42RZ14 — The Registration Act

WHEREAS sending cash/cheques by post is not always a safe or wise thing to do, and

WHEREAS currently political party leaders have to snail mail their \$20 fee to the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue, and

WHEREAS this is not the safest nor most efficient way of sending money, and

WHEREAS it is also a inconvenience and costly to non-US residents to send US Dollars by international mail, and

WHEREAS we live in a world were nearly everyone has a credit or debit card and not to mention a PayPal account, and

WHEREAS there is currently a Talossan PayPal account administered by the Ministry of Finance, and

WHEREAS it is safer, faster and would make more sense, to allow political party leaders to pay the applicable registration fee via a electronic method such as PayPal instead of snail mail,

WHEREAS it is hoped this will allow a much smoother election process, without worrying if a cheque got lost in the mail, now

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Ziu:

Section 1. The Secretary of State, or his appointed agent, shall charge, as prescribed by the Organic Law, a registration fee of 13¤20 (thirteen louse and twenty bence, equivalent to \$20US) to each political party in forthcoming elections. Any Party or Parties which fail or refuse to pay the fee shall be deemed not registered.

Section 2. The fee may only be paid by:

1. Sending a Money Order, Cash or Cheque by snail mail to the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue: Only fees which have been received in full, by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue will be deemed paid. Fees that are in transit, delayed, lost in the mail or not received by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue for any reason, shall not count as paid fees, even if accompanied with proof of postage. Payments made by Money Order or Cheque shall not be deemed as paid until they have been cleared, the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue, will notify the nation when such fees have cleared or if said payments have bounced. If a party's cheque or money order bounces, they shall be liable to pay costs incurred by the Kingdom for their payment bouncing and shall not be registered until their fee plus these costs have been paid.
2. PayPal: Fees may be paid by electronically transferring the appropriate funds into the Kingdom of Talossa's PayPal account managed by The Ministry of Finance (Ministrà dal Finançù). The Minister of Finance is to notify all Political Parties in advance of the Election of details regarding the PayPal account into which they may deposit their fee. Once a fee has been received by the Minster of Finance from a party, he shall notify the Nation and Burgermeister of Inland Revenue publicly that said fee has been received and arrange for said fee to be deposited in the Kingdom's Account managed by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue.
3. Payment directly to the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue: Payment may be made directly in person to the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue, by cash, cheque or money order. The Burgermeister of Inland Revenue shall notify the nation which such payments have been received. The policy of Cheque and Money orders in subsection (1) applies equally in this instance.

Section 3. Once a fee has been received by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue and/or the Minister of Finance and/or their appointed agents, it is not refundable for any reason. If, however, a party overpays or pays more than once for any given election period, excess fees may be credited to the party against its next payment of fees or refunded, at the discretion of the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue, minus any fees or costs incurred.

FURTHERMORE 34RZ14, The \$20 Registration Fee Act is hereby repealed in full.

Noi urent q'estadra sa,
HM Government, represented by:
Litz Cjantscheir, Seneschal (MC, RUMP)
Baron Hooligan, Distain (MC, RUMP)

The Party Registration Regularity Act

43RZ16 — The Party Registration Regularity Act

WHEREAS the current law on how parties register themselves is not clear, and

WHEREAS something as important as election law requires clarity, now

THEREFORE we, the Ziu, enact that:

1. Each party has the responsibility of communicating to the Secretary of State a list of its authorized agents and the name of its leader, and of updating the same.
2. In any case where the authorized agents of a party or its leadership are a matter of dispute in a manner affecting party registration or the filling of empty seats in the Cosa, the Secretary of State shall make a good-faith effort to determine which disputant has the best right to name such, taking into consideration the internal rules of the party. Each other disputant shall have the opportunity to register under a party name that differentiates it from the other disputants.
3. In any case where the authorized agents of a party or its leadership are a matter of dispute in a manner affecting party registration or the filling of empty seats in the Cosa, and the Secretary of State is unable to determine that any of the disputing claimants to a party has a best right to name such, each disputant shall have the opportunity to register under a party name that differentiates it from the other disputants. In such a case as to leadership, the original party shall be considered to not have a functional leader for the purposes of Article VII, Section 9 of the Organic Law.

Noi urent q'estadra sa
Istefan Perponest (MC, CSPP)
Flip Molinar (MC, CSPP)

Culture and Miscellaneous

The Diplomatic Relations Act

6RC24 — The Diplomatic Relations Act

RESOLVED, that the Talossan Government accept the offer made by Dr William A. Renzi that he be accepted as the United States Ambassador to Talossa, and;

RESOLVED, that the Kingdom appoint Mr. John A. Jahn as Talossan Ambassador to the United States, and that full diplomatic relations be said to exist between our two great countries.

Proposed by: *Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)*

The Freedom of Information Act

18RC30

The Freedom of Information Act

Whereas Talossan voters are tired of cheap and dishonest campaigns; and Whereas they value free, robust and public debates among parties contesting elections; Therefore the Cosâ resolves: That copies of any and all campaign literature (as the Cort may define this) distributed by a party (either registered or otherwise) must at the same time be delivered to all other registered parties and all parties currently represented in the Cosâ. Reputable newspapers (having a minimum of seven citizen readers and which appear a minimum of six issues per year) are not considered "campaign literature" for the pupose of this act.

Noi urent q'estadra sâ: Daniel Lorentz (PW-Mussolini); Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)

The Talossan Exiles Act

25RZ11

The Talossan Exiles Act

Uréu q'estadra sâ: Albrec'ht Stolfi - (ZPT-Maricopa)

WHEREAS some of the citizens of Talossa are cybercits, who do not reside, physically, within the domains of the Talossan Kingdom;

WHEREAS these cybercits are prevented from returning to the Talossan motherland, either by their anti-Talossan parents, wives, bosses, or simply by the governments of the nations in which they are exiled; and

WHEREAS it is unconceivable that any Talossan citizen would ever wish at free will to reside outside of the Talossan Area for a prolonged period;

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby states that all cybercits are actually Talossan exiles, residing outside of Talossa against their own free will and should be officially treated as such; and

THEREFORE the Talossan Government offers its moral support to those exiles, so they can bear with this suffering, in the hope that someday they will be able to return to the Pâts.

The Semi-Permeable Wall Act

25RZ50

The "Semi-Permeable Wall" Act

WHEREAS the overwhelming majority of Talossan citizens have no use or care for the bathtubbia antics and pretensions of the silly micronations out there --- beyond an encouraging sense of "we're been there, you too can succeed as a serious micronation" grounded in Talossa's historical founding in a Milwaukee teenager's bedroom; and

WHEREAS a vocal and influential minority of the Talossan Establishment (whatever that might be) violently opposes any and all contact with serious micronations out there, namely those exploring notions of "nationality" as created or (to paraphrase Benedict Anderson's book and concept of the same name) "imagined communities" and the hobby of "playing country"; and

WHEREAS the intellectual debate between those Talossans in the prior and other Talossans (whose interests in serious micronations are similar to how individual photography, gaming, conlang, and other hobby groups are often curious about other like groups due to a desire to learn from their ideas and expand their hobby's horizons) has oftentimes grown heated and intense and thereby shifted energies away from the teleological growth of Talossan institutions of government, culture, language, and society onto irrelevant viciousness about the meaning of Talossan "patriotism" as either "orthodoxy" or "diversity"; and

WHEREAS a "micronation" or a "nationette" or an "imagined community" or a micropatrolological entity (all of which describes Talossa in broad terms of "we know it when we see it") ought to be Self-, and not Other-, legitimizing; that is, ought to be and is respected due to its domestic institutions, culture, and people;

THEREFORE the Ziu resolves that a "Semi-Permeable Wall" ought to be and is the Official External Policy of the Kingdom of Talossa. Specifically,

The Ziu stipulates that all official micronational diplomatic recognitions by the Government of Talossa, whether by legislation, executive fiat, or implicit policy, are hereby withdrawn and disavowed in the spirit of goodwill and friendship that they were initially offered; and The Ziu stipulates by statute that the Government of Talossa will have

no relations with any micronation in any form; and The Ziu requests that the Prime Minister thank the Micronational Affairs Minister for his time, efforts, and service to the Kingdom, and then close that Ministry as contrary to the wishes of the Talossan people as expressed through their elected representatives; and The Ziu requests that the Prime Minister thank his Envoys and Ambassadors, including his representative to the League of Secessionist States (L.O.S.S.), for their time, efforts, and service to the Kingdom, and then close all official micronational contacts, including Talossan membership in L.O.S.S.; and The Ziu stipulates that no part of this Act is intended to limit the free speech and assembly rights of or discriminate against any and all Talossan citizens to privately associate with any individual of their own choosing, including citizens of other micronations.

Uréu q'estadra sã: Greg Tisher - (ZPT-Vuode)

The Royal Household Cleaning Act

35RZ24 7mdash; The Royal Household Cleaning Act

WHEREAS various offices which are not political in nature have been created from time to time to serve the King and his nation, and

WHEREAS some confusion has arisen as to the duties, responsibilities, and proper purview and extent of some of these offices, and

WHEREAS the duties and functions of these various offices are not uniformly described in law, and

WHEREAS it would do the Kingdom good to alleviate the confusion surrounding these offices and introduce uniformity to their methods of operation, now

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby ENACTS that

1. The following offices are henceforth to be styled the Offices of the Royal Household, that the head of each such office shall be considered an Officer of the Royal Household, and that the duties and functions of the offices shall be those described below, including for each office any similar duties as may be assigned or imposed.
 1. The Chancery, headed by the Secretary of State. The functions of the Chancery are to prepare and submit the Clark, determine and report the passage or failure of each resolution considered by the Ziu, conduct, certify, and report upon all national elections, maintain the census and citizenship list, assist the citizenry in determining Talossan language personal names and registering the same, register political parties, communicate census information to political party leaders, and track and maintain legislative seating assignments.
 2. The Scribery of Abbavilla, headed by the Scribe of Abbavilla. The functions of the Scribery are to maintain and publish the Organic and statutory laws of the Kingdom, perform any clerical improvements to the same, and oversee the Internet presence of the Kingdom.
 3. The Royal Archives, headed by the Royal Archivist. The function of the Archives is to preserve and make available the historical artifacts and information of the Kingdom in museums and other venues.
 4. The Royal Treasury, headed by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue. The function of the treasury is to collect all revenues due the King, maintain and report on the fiduciary health of the Kingdom, and disburse from the treasury all funds legitimately appropriated by the Ziu, expended by the Royal House or its offices, or requested by the Government for the operation or institution of the policies of the Royal Bank and Post.
 5. The College of Arms, headed by the Squirrel King (or Queen) of Arms. The function of the College of Arms is to create and maintain all Talossan flags and coats of arms and achievements, to advise and support the King in the awarding of all such arms and all titles of honour and nobility, to advise the citizens regarding heraldic issues, and to govern the armorial practice and regulations of the Kingdom.

6. The Royal Talossan Bar, headed by the Chancellor of the Royal Talossan Bar. The function of the Royal Talossan Bar is to oversee the conduct of all persons practicing law within the Corts of the Kingdom, determine upon the efficacy of admitting and excluding persons to and from this body, and to assist and represent subjects of the King in pleas brought before His Majesty's justices.
7. The Civil Service, headed by the Commissioner of the Civil Service. The function of the Civil Service is to do nothing at all, other than to grow by the addition of any number of willing civil servants enlisted from the citizenry, all of whom shall perform for the Civil Service this same function of inactivity.
8. The University of Talossa, headed by the Regent of the University of Talossa. The function of the University of Talossa is to provide educational opportunities and recognize achievement in Talossan academic studies and accomplishments.
2. The Officers of the Royal Household shall have no fixed terms of office, and shall not be removed from office by the dissolution of the Cosâ. The Officers of the Royal Household are appointed and removed by the King on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The two exceptions to this are that the Secretary of State shall be appointed by the Prime Minister acting alone and may be removed by law, and the Chancellor of the Royal Talossan Bar shall be appointed and removed by the King on the recommendation of a resolution of the Senâts.
3. Each of the Officers of the Royal Household is empowered to appoint one or more deputies who may act in the place of that officer in all cases. The King and nation shall be informed of all such appointments.
4. Each Officer of the Royal Household is empowered to organize or reorganize his office in any manner he deems shall best effect its services to the King, including by the creation of bureaus, departments, administrations, divisions, commissions, guilds, and other agencies or bodies of operation. Each Officer is empowered to appoint any Talossan citizen to any position within his office, and to dismiss any person from the same, and to empower any subservient official to make similar appointments and dismissals within any specific agency of the Office of the Royal Household.
5. The Office of National Names is dissolved, and that the Chancery is instructed to incorporate the duties of the Office of National Names into its functions.
6. The Royal Bank and Post is responsible for setting and instituting the economic policies of the Kingdom, issuing and regulating the currency of the Kingdom, and investing funds from the royal treasury for best effect to His Majesty's realm. Be it further clarified by this act that the Chairman of the Royal Bank and Post is a political office and is not an Office of the Royal Household, and that therefore this Chairman shall lose his office when the Government that appointed him is replaced by a new elected administration. The Chairman of the Royal Bank and Post, when invited to participate in the Cabinet, shall be additionally styled and addressed as the Minister of Finance, and his office as the Ministry of Finance.
7. This act supercedes and replaces any and all existing statutory laws pertaining to the various Offices and Officers of the Royal Household, the Office of National Names, and the Royal Bank and Post, which are in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Uréu q'estadra sâ:

Baron Hooligan (Senator, Vuode)

Scribe's Notes

1. The following paragraph was removed by 35RZ29 when The University of Talossa was added:

The Royal Geographic Society, headed by the Royal Geographer. The function of this office is to survey and map the Kingdom, determine provincial and territorial boundaries, and conduct all diggings, explorations, and expeditions calculated to expand the body of knowledge concerning His Majesty's realm.

2. The final paragraph of this Act repeals The Grim Reaper Act, 20RC36.

The Newer Numismatic Naming Act

36RZ2 — The Newer Numismatic Naming Act

WHEREAS the Kingdom long ago created by legislation a unit of currency, with which nothing was ever done, and

WHEREAS the institution of the Royal Bank & Post was clarified by The Royal Household Cleaning Act (35RZ24), which rendered moot its initial legislative charter (25RZ35), in which the currency of the realm was specified, and

WHEREAS there is renewed interest in establishing for the Kingdom an economic system, whether this system be describable as sound, unsound, or even ridiculous, and

WHEREAS there is sentiment that it may be best to do this from scratch, now

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Ziu that

1. **Royal Bank & Post Rechartered.** The Royal Bank and Post Charter Act (25RZ35) is hereby repealed. The Royal Bank & Post survives and is chartered and charged as described herein.
 2. **Cabinet Membership.** The Chairman of the Royal Bank & Post shall be appointed by the Seneschal at his pleasure, shall sit in the Cabinet, and shall be accorded the title Minister of Finance.
 3. **Base Unit of Currency.** The base unit of currency for the Kingdom of Talossa is hereby established and styled the "BENT." The plural of the bent is "BENCE." Convenient shortenings such as "tubbence" and "thrubcence" shall be understood and recognised by the government, and may appear on coinage and currency.
 4. **Second Unit of Currency.** A second unit of currency, which shall have the fixed denomination of sixty (60) bence, is hereby established and styled the "LOUIS," which shall also be officially recognised by the shortened name "LOU." The plural of the lou is "LOUISE." Convenient colloquialisms for the denominations of louse are encouraged, specifically "Brock" for a single lou, "Costello" for five louse, "Ferrigno" for ten louse, "Rawls" for twenty louse, and so forth.
 5. **Creation and Issuance of Currency.** The Royal Bank & Post is exclusively authorised to design, cause to be created, issue, and distribute coinage or other currency in any denomination of whole bence. The Royal Bank & Post is authorised to print or imprint the denomination of any coinage or currency with its value in louse, rather than in bence, as it sees fit.
 6. **Provisions Against Counterfeit Currency.** The Royal Bank & Post shall take care to issue coinage and currency that is difficult to counterfeit, and shall report any suspected instances of counterfeiting to the Ministry of Justice for investigation and prosecution. Official terminology is hereby established that counterfeit currency denominated in louse are to be called "Alcindors" and counterfeit currency demoninated in bence are to be called "Afflecks" or "Hills."
 7. **Basis Commodity of Currency.** The currency of the Kingdom of Talossa shall be based on a reserve of beer, which has been, and continues to be, thankfully and conveniently distributed worldwide.
 8. **Distribution and Redemption of Currency.** Talossan currency shall be distributed in exchange for foreign currency or beer, and may be redeemed for the same with the Royal Bank & Post according to policies of exchange to be established by that body.
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9. **Consular Exchange of Currency.** Consulates of the Kindom of Talossa may be established at any establishment applying to become a consulate and wishing to exchange either Talossan or local currency for quantities of the said reserve of beer. Such application shall be made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which shall consult with the Royal Bank & Post before establishing any new consulate. The Kingdom shall provide a plaque or other sign to the establishment, which shall identify it as a consulate of the Kingdom of Talossa.
10. **Creation and Sale of Postal Paraphernalia.** The Royal Bank & Post may design, create, issue, and sell postage items, such as stamps and imprinted envelopes, in any demonination, and sell the same at a cost exceeding that expended for their creation. Postal items may be purchased by private individuals or organizations (such as those established to provide postal delivery services) and may be re-sold to the public in exchange for postal delivery or other services. The Royal Bank & Post is empowered to print demoninations on postal items which are above the original sale value of postal items charged to a private organization purchasing the same, so to ease any resale of these items by the private organization to the general public, by providing on the face of the item the intended retail purchase price.
11. **Redemption of Postal Items Forbidden.** Postal items may never be redeemed to the Royal Bank & Post for their face value or any other value.
12. **Creation and Sale of Commemorative Items.** The Royal Bank & Post shall design, create, issue, and sell any commemorative items of the Kingdom of Talossa. Such items may be purchased by the general public at a cost at or above that expended for their manufacture, such valuation to be determined by the Royal Bank & Post.
13. **Disposition of Profit.** All profit in the form of foreign currency which is realized from the sale of currency, postal items, and commemoratives shall be duly tendered by the Royal Bank & Post to the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue for deposit and safe-keeping within the Royal Treasury. Any profit realised by the Royal Bank & Post in the form of beer shall be disposed of howsoever the Royal Bank & Post sees fit.
14. **Economic Policy and Investment of Royal Funds.** The Royal Bank & Post is responsible for determining and enacting economic policy of the Kingdom of Talossa. Funds kept in the Royal Treasury shall be made available by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue to the Royal Bank & Post for the purpose of making foreign investments calculated to wisely augment the value of the said Treasury. The Minister of Finance shall be responsible to the Prime Minister and the nation for the policies implemented, and shall provide a report of the financial condition of any and all such investments no less often than at the commencement of the second seated Clark of each Cosa.
15. **Royal Audit.** The Burgermeister of Inland Revenue shall be permitted, as a Servant of His Majesty's Household, to audit the reported financial condition of His Majesty's investments at any time.
16. **Governmental Expenses.** Except when forbidden or restricted by legislation, the government of the day is empowered to requisition funds from the Royal Treasury to provide for the operation of the Royal Bank & Post, the other Cabinet Ministries, and the Prime Ministry. The amount requisitioned for the operation of each such ministry shall not in any way or for any reason increase during such time as the sitting government continues in office following having lost the confidence of the Cosâ, except it be by royal fiat and to provide for the necessary defence and preservation of the realm.
17. **Assessment of Bouillon.** The Royal Bank & Post shall annually appoint, from its officers and staff or other volunteer Talossan citizens, the membership of the Royal Treasury Reserve Board. This board shall be charged with regularly evaluating bouillon and providing assessments to the Chairman of the Royal Bank & Post. In addition to random samplings of bouillon as determined by the board, the duties of the board shall include attending such events as The World Beer Cup and other beer festivals.
18. **Banking Operations.** The Royal Bank & Post is empowered to act as a banking facility to serve citizens of the Kingdom of Talossa. The deposit and lending policies of the Bank shall be freely established by the Royal Bank & Post but may be modified by law by action of the Ziu. The safety of all funds deposited with the Royal Bank & Post shall be guaranteed by the government.

Uréu q'estadra sâ:

Barôn Tepistà (Senator, Cézembre)

The Citizens and Cestours Public Holiday Act

41RZ6 — The Citizens and Cestours Public Holiday Act

WHEREAS Talossans like to celebrate things, and

WHEREAS Talossans like to commemorate things, and

WHEREAS these facts are apparent from the 21 different items currently categorised informally as "national holidays", and

WHEREAS holidays are really cool things, and

WHEREAS Talossans are not predisposed to stop proclaiming different days on which things are to be celebrated, and

WHEREAS the list of recognised celebrations makes it look like the people of this nation have a lot more days off work than they really do, and

WHEREAS the government of the Kingdom should establish and fix a list of the holidays that it shall officially recognise and on which no non-critical government business is performed, and

WHEREAS the Cestours residing in the Kingdom have existing customs concerning their work habits which should — as another act of this Kingdom's great, magnificent, and beneficent kindness toward them — be recognised and the true Talossanity of these traditions acknowledged, even if the Cestours, in their ignorance, do not do so, and

WHEREAS that's plenty of **WHEREAS**'s, now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa, that the list of public holidays recognised and observed by the government is as follows:

1 January	New Year's Day	commemorating the first day of the calendar year, and World Day of Peace.
Third Monday in January	Landmark Day	commemorating all Talossan landmarks, such as [Grecian Delight]] (which has its day of observance on 19 January)
Third Monday in February	Culture Day	commemorating the rich culture of the Kingdom, in line with Napoleon's Memorial Wargaming Day (which has its day of observance on 21 February), and being a traditional kick-off day for celebration of Berber Heritage Month
Final Monday in May	Cestour Day	celebrating Cestour heritage and the rich history of the protoTalossan realm, in line with Juneau Day (which has its day of observance on 28 May); celebrating the bridge-building to our Cestour residents that has been the hallmark of our nation
4 July	Foundation Day	celebrating King Robert I's Birthday (2 July) and Organic Law Day (6 July)
First Monday in September	Monarchy Day (observed)	commemorating the resumption of the Talossan monarchy with the coronation of Florence on 24 August
11 November	Armistice Day	commemorating the proclamation of peace following the Great War, and the invincible moral support that the Kingdom of Talossa contributes to all foreign conflicts, and that it would have contributed to that one in particular had the Kingdom been founded by then
Fourth Thursday in November	Victory Day (observed)	celebrating the triumphant victory of our nation in every single war it has ever fought (specifically, the Cone Wars)
25 December	Dependence Day	commemorating the final day of dependence of this nation on another, and also celebrating Christmas Day

26 December	Independence Day	celebrating our nation's first day of independence
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FURTHERMORE, the government of the Kingdom shall recognise and observe as public holidays any and all days which may be proclaimed as such by the Crown.

MOREOVER, the government of the Kingdom shall recognise and observe as a public holiday the day of, or the day before the birthday of the current Sovereign.

ADDITIONALLY, any public holiday named above which is not fixed to a specific day of the week shall be observed on a Monday in years in which it falls on a Sunday, and shall be observed on the preceding Friday in years in which it falls on a Saturday.

FINALLY, all pre-existing days heretofore known as national holidays shall not be public holidays, but Days of Observance.

Noi urent q'estadra sa,

Ma Baron la Mha (MC, RUMP)

Litz Cjantscheir (MC, RUMP)

The I Can't Believe It's not a Talossa Website Act

39RZ15 — The I Can't Believe It's not a Talossa Website Act

WHEREAS Talossa relies heavily on her many citizens to act as a face of the Kingdom;

WHEREAS the Kingdom of Talossa must work to protect itself from persons acting in the name of Talossa on the Internet;

WHEREAS any Prospective citizens or visitors could stumble upon fake or bogus information on random websites, turning them away or just terribly confusing them;

WHEREAS a list of known fake or bogus sites should be maintained as an aid to alleviate and prevent aforementioned confusion;

WHEREAS due to the advent of online social networking, pages on said sites should be set up in official capacity by an assigned Ministry within the government;

THEREFORE the Ziu hereby requires that any and all official or officially-sanctioned websites, social networking pages, online Embassies, and any other future form of Internet group be run by an assigned Ministry from the Prime Minister, assigned member of the government, or private citizens, when explicit permission is granted by the Prime Minister;

1. Non-government sanctioned web sites in relation to Talossa, including social networking sites and profile names, must have clear and visible text that says the page is an UNOFFICIAL website;
2. It is up to the Prime Minister or his delegate to decide and outline what constitutes "clear and visible" and determine any violations;
3. The Prime Minister or his delegate shall monitor both official and unofficial Talossan websites, contact the owner as needed, and maintain a public list of official and bogus or fake sites as they are brought to the government's attention;
4. The Government of Talossa has the right to require the transfer of a website or a deletion of website if it is not made clear, within the government's definition, that the existing site is UNOFFICIAL;
5. Violations of this Act may be considered acts of sedition or treason, punishable by warnings, fines, or revocation of citizenship.
6. Provincial websites shall be licensed by their respective governments under the same provisions of this Act.

Noi urent q'estadra sa:

Viteu Toctviac'hteir (MC, PP)

Brad Holmes (Senator, Atatürk)

Governance

The Terpelaziuns (Question Time) Act

14RC9

The Terpelaziuns (Question Time) Act

Whereas Living Cosâs are the only forum at which the PM, his Ministers, and other MCs assemble to confront one another directly, and Whereas Talossa expects accountability from her government (and not just in apocalyptic ways like the Vote of Confidence), Therefore the Cosâ authorises a question and answer period during Living Cosâs. This will be called "Terpelaziuns" ('enquiries') or, for short, "Terps," or "Question Time." During Terpelaziuns, each MC may ask any other MC one question (plus a follow-up) and expect to receive some sort of answer. The Opposition Leader shall put the first question. Questions shall alternate between Government and Opposition members until all MCs on one side or the other have spoken. The remaining MCs may then put questions. Questions will be politely phrased in the third person and directed at the Speaker. Order of Questioners will be determined on an ad hoc basis by the Speaker.

Proposed by: Robert Madison (PC-Vuode)

The Prime Dictate Clarification Act

24RZ48

The Prime Dictate Clarification Act

WHEREAS the Organic Law grants the Ziu as a corporate body the power to legislate through majoritarian democratic procedure; and

WHEREAS the Prime Minister's Organic unilateral authority to issue Prime Dictates (PD) with the force of Law can, if used irresponsibly, usurp the democratic foundations of Talossan law and government;

THEREFORE the Ziu strongly urges the current and future Prime Ministers of Talossa to use the power of the Prime Dictate with caution and respect, limiting its usage to memorials, congratulatory notices, internal Government organization, executive policy clarification, and other appropriate and limited governmental matters, and leave legislation solely for democratic consideration by the whole Ziu.

Uréu q'estadra sâ: Gregory A. Tisher (ZPT-Vuode)

The Realism in Ministries Act

25 RZ18

The Realism in Ministries Act

Uréu q'estadra sã: Matt Dabrowski - (PC-Vuode)

WHEREAS the Government has the Organically-required positions of:

Prime Minister

Deputy Prime Minister

Defense Minister

Foreign Minister

Immigration Minister

Minister of Stuff; and

WHEREAS the following Ministries also do stuff:

Minister of Micronational Affairs

Culture Minister; and

WHEREAS we got all this, but we also got tons of relatively-useless Ministries and Deputies; THEREFORE the Ziu affirms the Prime Minister's right to appoint Ministries at will, but requests the privilege of approving all non-Organically-required Ministries at their date of creation, and requests that, if the Ziu doesn't not approve them, the Prime Minister will retract their appointment; and

THEREFORE the Ziu requests that the Prime Minister only appoint Ministers that will actually do something, and not just make petty titles. The Ziu is committed to the responsible Government of the Kingdom. If a Minister has held this title for many years, the Ziu asks that the Prime Minister instead ask the King to honour the Minister with a Royal Award instead of a Ministry; and

THEREFORE the Ziu ALSO requests that the Prime Minister not appoint Deputies except where absolutely needed; and

ALSO if the Prime Minister does not appoint a Minister that would have to do a certain task, he or she may do it his or herself, in other words, all Ministries left vacant could be functionally held by the Prime Minister; and

LASTLY the Ziu requests that if the Prime Minister doesn't have to appoint a minister, he won't.

The Men in Black II Act

38RZ15 — The Men in Black II Act

WHEREAS the functions and responsibilities of the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue (also known as the Royal Treasurer) and of the Minister of Finance (also known as the Chairman of the Royal Bank & Post, which is an agency within the Finance Ministry) have been detailed in Talossan Statutory Law 34RZ21 (The Burgermeister of Inland Revenue Act), 35RZ24 (The Royal Household Cleaning Act), 36RZ2 (The Newer Numismatic Naming Act), and 36RZ17 (The Cabinet Refinishing Act), and

WHEREAS all four of these are pretty cool laws, which make a lot of sense, and

WHEREAS it makes sense to have laws that have to do with money making a lot of sense, and

WHEREAS it seems prudent to make even a little more sense of things, and even give the nation a fiscal schedule, now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the Ziu of the Kingdom of Talossa:

1. **Refined Responsibilities of the Finance Minister.** Point H of clause 2 of the Cabinet Refinishing Act is modified to read as follows:

The Finance Minister, heading the Ministry of Finance. The Finance Minister also serves as the Chairman of the Banque es Post Rexhital (Royal Bank & Post) unless he gets too lazy and appoints a Chairman. The Ministrà dal Finanzù (Ministry of Finance) is responsible for setting and implementing the economic policies of the Kingdom, and directing the investment of that portion of the Royal Treasury set aside by authorized budgeting act of the Ziu (all of which said investments shall be executed in fact by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue, an Officer of the Royal Household), and for the design, minting, printing, valuation, distribution, and redemption of all national currency, postage, and commemoratives.

2. **Restatement of Governmental Spending Authority.** Clause 16 of the Newer Numismatic Naming Act, governing expenditures from the Royal Treasury, is stricken, to be replaced by provisions of this Act.
3. **Format of the Government's Required Financial Report.** The Report of the Finance Minister mandated by clause 14 of the Newer Numismatic Naming Act shall be delivered to the Ziu during the first Clark of each Cosa (if said Clark is seated) and shall be required to contain the following information: (1) the amount, location, liquidity, and availability of all funds held by or for the Royal Treasury (2) the investment policy that will be pursued by the Finance Ministry for any amount of the treasury that may be budgeted by the Ziu for use in investment, (3) the current valuation of the louis with respect to other foreign currency, and (4) the total amount in louise of any planned currency minting and printing, and postage issuance to be executed by the Royal Bank & Post during the term of the current Cosa.
4. **Governmental Budgeting Requirement.** The Prime Minister shall be required to submit to the Ziu, as a government bill, and in time for consideration by the second Clark of the Cosa, a detailed budget listing all planned expenses of the government through the current Cosa, specifying the the amounts to be requisitioned for each Cabinet Ministry and the purpose of each such expense. This budget shall also include any amount of the treasury to be set aside for investment as directed by the Finance Minister according to the policy reported to the Ziu. The Seneschal shall take care to ensure that the budget presented will be sufficient to provide for all expenses of the government of the Kingdom of Talossa until the next budget shall be presented, during the subsequent Cosa.
5. **Legislative Authority Requirement.** All withdrawals from the Royal Treasury (except as provided for by clause 6, below) must be authorized by action of the Ziu approving the expense for which the withdrawal is made, either in the omnibus budget bill required by clause 4, above, or through approval of supplemental budgeting legislation. In accordance with such authorized budgeted expenses, the government of the day is empowered to requisition

such funds from the Royal Treasury (said withdrawal to be performed in fact only by the Royal Treasurer or an authorised deputy).

6. **Emergency Spending.** During times when any budgeted funds have been exhausted, when no budget has been approved due to rejection by the Ziu or dissolution of the Cosa without action on a budget, the Prime Minister may issue a Prime Dictate to provide for emergency spending, but may not act to cause withdrawal of funds from the Royal Treasury to fulfill the terms of any Prime Dictate unless and until the King has explicitly assented to the Prime Dictate.

Noi urent q'estadra sa:

Alexandreu Gavárpic'h (MC, LRT)

Ma la Mha, Baron Hooligan (MC, RUMP)

Flip Molinar (MC, LRT)

The Cabinet Refinishing Act

36RZ17 — The Cabinet Refinishing Act

WHEREAS the various Ministries that serve the Kingdom have had a tendency to become ever more and more various, over time, and

WHEREAS one case in point is the recent discovery that for years we have had a Ministry to whom no minister has been appointed in ages, and

WHEREAS it would do the nation good to know exactly what ministries its government has, and what they do, and

WHEREAS we see in this situation a dang good opportunity to introduce a pretty nifty new cabinet level ministry that we think we need, now

THEREFORE be it resolved by the Ziu that the Cabinet shall be organized as described below, until such time as further legislation shows that we got it wrong, or that it could be done better, cooler, cleverer, or in some otherwise more Talossan way.

1. The Cabinet shall see to the execution of the functions of His Majesty's government, and shall advise the Seneschál as requested, on a scheduled or *ad hoc* basis.
2. The Cabinet shall consist of the officers listed below:
 1. The Seneschál, heading the Prúma Ministrà (Prime Ministry), is responsible for the overall operation and performance of the government, and shall perform all duties assigned to his office by Organic Law. All other Cabinet officers are appointed by the Seneschál (Prime Minister), serve at his pleasure, are responsible to him, and derive their powers from him. Accordingly, anything that any Minister can do (officially), the Seneschál may (if he desires) do himself.
 2. The Distáin, who shall serve in the Prime Ministry as deputy to the Seneschál, and shall perform such duties as are delegated to him by the Seneschál. All acts thus delegated and performed shall have the same effect as if performed by the Seneschál himself.
 3. The Home Minister, heading the Ministry of Home Affairs, who shall be responsible for the order and well-being of the homeland and its environs. The Ministrà dels Afáes Ínphätseschti (Ministry of Home Affairs) shall provide a public presence in or near the Greater Talossan Area, shall assist in the organization of Living Cosàs, shall provide governmental assistance to the organizers of an annual TalossaFest celebration, and to all citizens making the Haxh, and shall take care to guide the Seneschál and other ministers in ever maintaining the connection and bond of Talossans worldwide to their homeland. This Ministry shall include:
 - The Büreu dels Afáes Cestoûreschti (Bureau of Cestoûr Affairs), led by the Piaçatéir Naziunál and assisted by bureaucrats known as C'huescoûrs (or "Binkies"), who shall see to it that the interests of Cestoûrs within

the homeland receive the proper attention of the government.

4. The Defence Minister, heading the Ministry of Defence, who shall command the armed forces of the Kingdom during peacetime and during times of declared war, subservient in these duties only to the King in his majesty's organic role as Leader of the Armed Forces. During periods of war, the Defence Minister is to be referred to as "War Minister." The Ministrà dal Zefençù (Ministry of Defence) shall also marshal and provide the Invincible Moral Support of the nation to the good and right side of any international conflict, as determined by the government, conveying to the combatants our proud "we would stand with you, but it's safer to stand behind you" stance. The Ministry of Defence shall include:
 - The Büreu del Marì (Bureau of the Navy), led by the Amirál (Admiral),
 - Els Zuáys da l'Altahál Rexhitál (the Zouaves of the Royal Bodyguard), led by El Capitán da l'Altahál (Captain of the Guard),
 - The Grupâ Primár del Säpençéu (Primary Intelligence Group), administered by the Zirectéir del Säpençéu (Intelligence Director).
5. The Attorney-General, heading the Ministry of Justice, who shall provide legal advice and assistance to the government as requested. The attorney-general and subordinate officers of the Ministrà dal Xhusticiâ (Ministry of Justice) shall prosecute actions brought by the government in the Kingdom's courts, and defend the government against actions brought against it in said courts.
6. The Foreign Minister, heading the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who shall provide diplomatic relations between the Kingdom and the other nations of the world. The Ministrà dels Afâes Útphätseschti (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) shall establish and maintain all embassies, consulates, and other missions to foreign states, and shall provide each with properly accredited diplomatic or consular staff (including ambassadors, consuls, attachés, spies, and other officers) and administrative and technical staff.
7. The Minister of Culture, heading the Ministry of Culture, who shall promote Talossan culture, including our national language, our musical and sporting heritage, our mythical Berber connections, and all of our other way cool quirks. The Ministrà dal Cúlturâ (Ministry of Culture) shall include:
 - The Büreu dals Zuerietâs (Wargames Bureau), administered by the Xhumestreu Naziunál (National Gamemaster), who shall also answer to the code name "Joshua,"
 - The Büreu del Glhep Talossán (Language Bureau), administered by the Ladintsch Naziunál. This Bureau shall specifically promote the use of the Talossan language, shall work in concert with all extra-governmental societies and groups to do the same, and shall advise the Department of the Census in the Chancery regarding the creation of Talossan names for citizens who request them.
8. The Finance Minister, heading the Ministry of Finance. The Finance Minister also serves as the Chairman of the Banque es Post Rexhital (Royal Bank & Post) unless he gets too lazy and appoints a Chairman. The Ministrà dal Finançù (Ministry of Finance) is responsible for setting and implementing the economic policies of the Kingdom, and directing the investment of that portion of the Royal Treasury set aside by authorized budgeting act of the Ziu (all of which said investments shall be executed in fact by the Burgermeister of Inland Revenue, an Officer of the Royal Household), and for the design, minting, printing, valuation, distribution, and redemption of all national currency, postage, and commemoratives.
9. The Minister of Stuff, heading the Ministry of Stuff, which shall be responsible for the promotion of the Kingdom through public relations. The Ministrà del Sanavar da Talossa al Ultra-Fiôvân Folâs (Ministry of Stuff) shall dutifully ensure that the Kingdom and events therein are regularly publicized in any and all worldwide media, and shall produce and circulate on a regular basis a national publication for internal and external promotion of all things Talossan.
10. The Minister of Immigration, heading the Ministry of Immigration, which shall be responsible for the execution of the nation's laws appertaining to immigration of new citizens into the realm. The Minister and other officers of the Ministrà dal Înmigraziun (Ministry of Immigration) shall work closely with the Chancery and its Bureau of the Census to ensure that all incoming citizens are properly processed through immigration

as provided by law.

3. Each Cabinet Officer shall be empowered to create within his Ministry other subdivisions not listed by this act, but any such reorganization shall require the approval of the Seneschal. #Unless otherwise dictated by Talossan Coolness Factor considerations, the principal subdivisions of a Ministry other than the Prime Ministry shall be titled bureaus or sub-ministries, and the principal subdivisions within the Prime Ministry shall be titled agencies or administrations.
4. All ministerial employees subordinate to each Cabinet Officer shall be appointed by the Minister or other ministerial officer in consultation with the Seneschál or other superior officer within the Ministry, unless otherwise provided for by law.
5. All governmental employees other than the Cabinet officers shall retain their offices through changes of government, but may be dismissed at any time by the Seneschál or by any superior officer within the ministry, in accordance with such regulations as may be adopted by or under the authority of the Seneschál. Whenever there is a vacancy in any position without a qualified deputy, the individual holding the position immediately superior to the vacant position shall be responsible for the performance of all duties assigned to the vacant position.
6. For all purposes of protocol, seniority, and precedence, the cabinet ministries shall be ordered as follows: Prime Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Immigration, Ministry of Stuff, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Justice.
7. Item 9 of the Table of Precedence Act (34RZ12) is hereby amended to read as follows: "Cabinet members according to the seniority of their ministries."
8. In the absence of any statutory provision directing otherwise, any ministries created hereafter shall take precedence after the Ministry of Justice, in the order of their creation.
9. The Seneschál shall be entitled to the honorific prefix "The Most Honourable." All other cabinet officers shall be entitled to the honorific prefix "The Right Honourable."
10. This act supersedes and replaces any and all existing statutory laws pertaining to the various cabinet ministries which are in conflict with the provisions of this act.

Noi urent q'estadra sã:

Baron Hooligan (Senator, Cézembre)

Conta Lauriéir (MC, DOTT)